THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 8th September 1862.

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Bombay, 8th September 1862.

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA, (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 27th September, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1862.

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Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 26th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

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Bombay, 17th Sept. 1862.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September 1862.

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By order of the Committee,
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Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 24	Bombay Castle (s)	Wadge	Hongkong 19 Aug.
	Taptee (s)	Ellison	Surat 23 Sept.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 23 Sept.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 23 Sept.
	Jeddo (s)	Brown	Suez 12 Sept.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from Hongkong.—On the 28th August, signalled the Ship *Tartar*, in Bay of Bengal, from Calcutta to London, 13 days out.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP	COMMANDER.	TO
Sept. 24	Negotiator	Hawkins	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from China.—3 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mr. S. Brown ; Mr. J. Greavis ; Colonel Cunningham ; Mr. C. B. La Jonche ; Mrs. Holt and child ; Miss Cursin ; Mr. and Mrs. Barton ; and 27 natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—Mr. G. Barret ; and 18 natives.

Per Steamer *H. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—18 natives.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Knight, Major L. G., 17th Lancers, en route to England, from Secunderabad.

Hancock, Ensign A. P., H. M.'s 109th Regt., en route to join, from Poona.

Cunninghame, Lieut. C. A., H. M.'s 28th Regt., to appear before General Examination Committee, from Baroda.

Burton, Captain L. C., Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

Mesurier, Lieut. A., Royal Engineers, from leave, from Poona.

Gilby, Quarter Master T. G., H. M.'s 108th Regt., en route to join, from Madras.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Gilby, Quarter Master T. G., H. M.'s 108th Regt., to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 24th September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23rd Sept. 1862.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 19th Sept. 1862 :—

Lieut. C. H. Coghlan, H. M.'s 109th Foot, Assistant Surgeon R. Alleyne is placed on General duty Poona Division and directed to join.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th September 1862.

The Superintendent of Tenders is directed to receive charge of the Schooner *Marie* from the Master Attendant on the 30th instant.

The undermentioned officers are appointed a committee to make over charge of the *Marie* from the Master Attendant to the superintendent of Tenders :—

Acting Lieut. G. B. Hewett ; Acting Lieut. H. Burn, and Mr. Ingle, Clerk of the *Ajdaha*.

J. Coats, Engineer Apprentice, supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, is allowed one month's leave to proceed to Poona from this date.

COTTON FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions previously advertized..Rs.	65,120	3	7
Subscriptions since 17th September 1862.			
His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, 2nd subscription	500	0	0
His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore	1,000	0	0
The Hon'ble J. G. Inverarity, 2nd subscription	500	0	0
The Hon'ble A. K. Forbes	200	0	0
The Hon'ble W. B. Tristram	1,000	0	0
The Hon'ble A. J. Lewis	300	0	0
The Hon'ble M. R. Westropp	1,000	0	0
The Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd subscription	25,000	0	0
The Hon'ble Juggunnath Sunkersett, 2nd subscription	1,000	0	0
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., 2nd subscription	25,000	0	0
Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., 2nd subscription	7,500	0	0
Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., 2nd subscription	7,500	0	0
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq., 2nd subscription	7,500	0	0
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., 2nd subscription	5,570	0	0
Messrs. Sorabjee and Naorozjee Nanabhoy, 2nd subscription	5,000	0	0
Messrs. Leckie and Co., 2nd subscription	4,000	0	0
Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.	3,000	0	0
Bank of Bombay	2,500	0	0
Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., 2nd subscription	2,500	0	0
Premchund Roychund, Esq.	2,500	0	0
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., 2nd subscription	2,000	0	0
Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.	2,000	0	0
Byramjee Manockjee, Esq., of Surat	2,000	0	0
Messrs. Wallace & Co., 2nd subscription	2,000	0	0
Karsandass Madhayadass, Esq., 2nd subscription	1,500	0	0
Goculdass Tejpall, Esq.	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Manockjee Limjee and Co., 2nd subscription	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.	1,500	0	0
Messrs. Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody and Sons	1,100	0	0
J. A. Baumback, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq., 2nd subscription	1,000	0	0
Messrs. S. Burstall and Co.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Gaddum and Co.	1,000	0	0
Dadabhoy Byramjee, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Merwanjee Framjee Pandey, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., 2nd subscription	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.	1,000	0	0
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.	1,000	0	0
Messrs. Forbes and Co.	1,000	0	0
" Eduljee Framjee and Co.	1,000	0	0
" Knight and Mull	1,000	0	0
" Brown, Clough and Co.	1,000	0	0
" Varjeewondass and Nurrothumdass Madhowdass	1,000	0	0
" Volkart Brothers	1,000	0	0
" Ewart, Latham and Co.	1,000	0	0
" Soojawoodin Tyebjee and Co., and Friends	1,000	0	0
" Bhugwandass Purshottumdass, Esq.	1,000	0	0
T. P. Gray, Esq.	500	0	0
Bhau Daji, Esq.	500	0	0
Messrs. A. C. Brice and Co.	500	0	0
" James Leggatt and Co.	500	0	0
" Callianjee Sewjee and Co.	500	0	0
" Mancherjee Jamsetjee, and Sons	500	0	0
Lyttelton H. Bayley, Esq.	500	0	0
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur, Esq.	500	0	0
Messrs. H. M. Camajee's Sons	500	0	0
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq.	500	0	0
Balvantrao Bhicajee Dhowley	500	0	0
Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Gheesta, Esq.	500	0	0
Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co.	500	0	0
R. A. Dallas, Esq.	500	0	0
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq.	500	0	0
H. M.'s 28th Regt.	474	14	0
Messrs. Maneckjee Jamsetjee Cursetjee.	300	0	0
H. Byne, Esq.	300	0	0
C. Forjett, Esq.	300	0	0
Lieut. Col. Shaw	300	0	0
Messrs. Hirjee Bhimsi and Co.	300	0	0
M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq.	250	0	0
R. W. Graham, Esq.	250	0	0
Messrs. Balli Brothers	250	0	0
B. Forman, Esq.	250	0	0
Seedik Hajee Woosman	250	0	0
Pranjeewandass Toolseedass	250	0	0
Lieut. Col. Ballard	200	0	0
Dr. Stovell	200	0	0
John R. P. Leggatt, Esq.	200	0	0
W. London, Esq.	200	0	0
James Blair, Esq.	200	0	0
Lawford Acland, Esq.	200	0	0
C. M. Keir, Esq.	200	0	0
Lieut. Colonel DeLisle	200	0	0
Messrs. Robert Frith & Co.	150	0	0
Shapoorjee Jewajee, Esq.	125	0	0
Revd. Dr. Wilson	100	0	0
Revd. R. F. Colvin	100	0	0
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	100	0	0
C. Lake, Esq.	100	0	0
Karsandas Mooljee, Esq.	100	0	0
A. F. Hutchinson, Esq., 2nd subscription	100	0	0
W. H. Havelock, Esq.	100	0	0
Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.	100	0	0
Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq., 2nd subscription	100	0	0
(W. S.)	100	0	0
Mooljee Anundjee, Esq.	100	0	0
Cowasjee Cooverjee Bhaba, Esq.	100	0	0
Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.	100	0	0
John Cardno	100	0	0
Dorabjee Framjee Pandey, Esq.	100	0	0
H. Brandt, Esq.	100	0	0
Messrs. Blackwell and Co.	100	0	0
Robert Angus, Esq.	100	0	0
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.	100	0	0
John Dunbar, Esq.	100	0	0
Captain Leith	100	0	0
C. Battery 4th Brigade, R. H. A., Nusseerabad	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Jamsetjee, Esq.	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. B. H. Turner, Esq.	50	0	0
D. J. Kennelly, Esq.	50	0	0
Major Haggard	50	0	0
Bhaskerjee Soonderjee, Esq.	50	0	0
J. H. Burcoman, Esq.	50	0	0
J. Sigg, Esq.	50	0	0
R. W. Lodwick, Esq.	50	0	0
Rustomjee H. Wadia, Esq.	50	0	0
Lieut. Col. E. Wray	50	0	0
Major M. S. Curtis	50	0	0
Lieut. Col. Worgan	50	0	0
Captain Young	50	0	0
Lieut. Col. H. J. Vincent	50	0	0
H. Openshaw, Esq.	50	0	0
Captain W. S. Chitty	50	0	0
Dr. Narayan Daji	50	0	0
W. Sandwith, Esq., Broach	50	0	0
L. Rustomjee, Esq.	50	0	0
Venayek Wassoodew, Esq.	50	0	0
Friends through the Rev. G. Bowen	40	0	0
H. K. Cormack, Esq.	30	0	0
Captain Griffith, Royal Engineers	25	0	0
Mooljee Thackerjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Gungadass Keshordas, Esq.	25	0	0
Messrs. Sewjee Narronjee, Bhawoo & Co.	25	0	0
J. R. Drynan, Esq.	25	0	0
Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq.	25	0	0
Pitamber Nanabhoy, Esq.	25	0	0
Cursetjee Ruttonjee, Esq.	25	0	0
Lieutenant Colonel Lynch	20	0	0
Henry Gerrard, Esq.	20	0	0
W. Bond, Esq.	15	0	0
Jehangeer R. Mody, Esq.	15	0	0
Lieutenant Anderson, 1st B. L. C.	10	0	0
Captain Coote, (*Tyburnia*)	10	0	0
Assist. Surgeon Pirie, H. M.'s 17th Regt. N. I.	10	0	0
Mody Hormusjee Rustomjee, Esq.	10	0	0
Major Dennis, 1st B. L. C.	10	0	0
Luis Gonsalves	5	0	0
J. S.	5	0	0
Capt. Reynolds, H. M.'s 17th Regt. N. I.	5	0	0
Lieut. Blew, H. M.'s 17th Regt. N. I.	5	0	0
Lieut. Hunter, H. M.'s 17th Regt. N. I.	5	0	0
Total subscribed from 17th to the 22nd September inclusive Rs.	1,54,802	2	0
Grand Total Rupees	2,19,922	5	7

H. BROOKE,
BHAU DAJI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd September 1862.

N. B.—Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank as early as possible.

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1862.

IN consequence of a great press of English News we are compelled to omit our Editorials to-day.

A RATHER ingenious method of "raising the wind" was adopted the other day, and as the particulars have come to our notice, we lay them before the public with the object of keeping our readers on their guard and preventing similar successful attempts at "obtaining money under false pretences." A Portuguese calls on a number of the friends of a gentleman who not long ago left this place for Calcutta, and represents that the gentleman's brother (who is of dissolute habits and a vagrant) suddenly died of cholera, and left nothing wherewithal to obtain a decent burial. The informant begs that in consideration of the respect the friends of the gentleman entertain for him, they will contribute towards procuring his unfortunate brother a decent burial. Some of the friends crediting the story contribute accordingly. The Portuguese then calls on one of the Undertakers of this place, who was an intimate friend of the gentleman who has gone to Calcutta, and repeats the sad tale. The Undertaker out of the plenitude of his compassion (though Undertakers are proverbially hard-hearted !) and on account of his friendship for his friend generously offers to furnish gratuitously the coffin and hearse, which he is informed should be sent to a particular lane in Sonapore, where the corpse of his friend's brother is lying. At the suggestion of the informant, invitations to friends to meet at the English burial-ground are issued and the usual intimation given to the Senior Chaplain of St. Thomas' Cathedral. At the appointed hour in the evening, the friends and the Clergyman assemble at the Cemetry and wait for the corpse. In the meanwhile the Undertaker has sent the coffin and hearse to the place indicated, but the corpse awaiting interment cannot be found, and no one, it appears, knows anything of the matter. After long and fruitless enquiries and search, the coffin is taken to the burial-ground, and the Undertaker, the friends and the Clergyman find that they have all been *sold !* They depart for their respective homes, wiser if not better men ! It is believed that the man who was reported to be dead is a party to the trick, as without information from him the friends of his brother could not have been applied to. The parties, of course, *non sunt*. A proper punishment for the rascals would be to bury them in the coffin for which no occupant could be found !

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 3rd SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, arrived in Harbour at 11 p.m. last night. She brings the English mails of August 27th, and Marseilles, Sept. 5th. She left Suez Sept. 12th, and Aden, Sept. 18th. Shipping at Suez : P. and O. S. S. *Colombo* and *Benares*, and 3 French Transports. Shipping at Aden : H.M.S. *Hornet*, and H.M.S. *Zenobia*, and Schooner *Constance*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS :

From Southampton.—Major D. Ross; Major and Mrs. Preston ; Mrs. W. Harkness and Infant ; R. Bulmore ; Mrs. Young and 2 Children ; J. Mullis ; H. Riddle ; D. Eavert ; G. Fleming ; E. Davis ; R. C. Pauling ; J. S. Aspin ; Lieut. Justin's Ayah ; Mr. G. Archer ; Mr. E. Cull ; Lieut. Coghlan ; Dr. Boyes ; Major Nightingale and Native servant ; —Robinson ; R. Garringe.

From Marseilles.—Major Henle ; Mrs. Hamilton ; Mrs. Faussett, infant and European servant ; Mr. McFarlane ; Mr. Campbell ; Mr. Inverarity ; Lieut. Revell ; Dr. Hearn's native servant.

From Suez.—4 Lascars Ex-*Nepaul* ; Capt. Ingham ; Mr. Homeblen ; Mr. Dundas.

From Aden.—Mr. Rand.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Garibaldi, having landed in Calabria, and marched to Aspromonte, was attacked by the royal troops, severely wounded, and taken prisoner with all his followers. He has been sent to Spezzia to await his trial by the Senate. Popular demonstrations have broken out in several places, but tranquillity generally has been preserved. The state of siege is still maintained in Naples and Sicily ; but the blockade of Sicily has been raised.

General M'Clellan has withdrawn his army from the James River, and effected a junction at Acquia Creek with General Pope, who has taken up a position on the Rappahannock. General Stonewall Jackson has crossed the Rapidan, with a view to outflank General Pope, and attack Washington. A battle is imminent.

The Confederates have invaded Kentucky. Communication between Kentucky and Nashville are interrupted. The Confederate army at Richmond has advanced towards the Rappahannock. The Confederate Congress has met. President Davis's message speaks confidently of the success of the South. Bills have been introduced for retaliatory measures against the Federals, and for declaring that Federal corps composed of black and white shall not be entitled to the privileges of war.

Recruiting has improved in the North ; but the excitement against drafting continues. President Lincoln has announced his project for sending the coloured people to Central America.

The Turks have taken Cettigue, the capital of Montenegro. The prince has fled. The fugitives set fire to the town.

The following name appears in the obituary of the week :—In her Majesty's Indian Army, Lieutenant John Nuttall, Madras Staff Corps.

Her Majesty returned to Windsor from Scotland on the 30th of August, and on the 1st September embarked at Woolwich for Germany, accompanied by Earl Russell. She arrived safely in Belgium on the following day.

The Bishop of Kilmore has been appointed to the vacant Archbishopric of Armagh, and the Rev. H. Newland, Dean of Ferns, has been advanced to the Bishopric of Kilmore.

The Queen has appointed Captain Roderick Dew, Royal Navy, and John Forsyth, Esq., Medical Department, Bengal Army, Companions of the Bath.

Frederick William Mitchell, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster General of Hong Kong, and John Simpson, Esq., Assistant.

The "London Gazette" announces Her Majesty's permission to H. N. Lay, and Sherard Osborn to enter the Chinese Service and enlist British subjects for it.

Syria is reported to be tranquil. The Druses pay the taxes without resistance.

The distress in Lancashire is increasing. Large subscription lists are forming throughout the kingdom. The London Committee have collected upwards of £42,000. The Manchester Central Committee have £18,000 in the bank.

Demonstrations in favour of Garibaldi have taken place in Madrid. Fears are entertained in Spain of an insurrectionary movement.

An important reduction has been made in the Russian Imperial Guard, and the troops of the line.

The Grand Duke Constantine is said to have asked for his recall from Warsaw.

The Prince of Servia is about to submit the question of peace or war with Turkey to the Servian National Assembly.

The King of Hanover has revoked his order for enforcing the new catechism, and left it open to voluntary adoption.

Mr. Steuart has resigned his seat for the borough of Cambridge, and the names of Colonel Adair and Mr. Wiltshire Austin on the Liberal side, and Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Beresford Hope on the Conservative, are mentioned as candidates.

There are four candidates in the field for Stoke-upon-Trent : Mr. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Conservative ; Mr. H. R. Grenfell and Serjeant Shee, Liberals ; and Mr. S. Pope, Radical.

The Rev. Mr. Cartwright, curate of St. Mary's, Nottingham, is in custody for forging a bill of exchange.

The royal pardon has been granted to the Rev. Mr. Livesey, of Sheffield, who was found guilty of making a false entry in his burial register.

A dreadful collision between two trains has taken place on the Midland Railway. Many persons severely injured, and some killed. Another collision has occurred on the Great Western.

Colonel Sleigh not having appeared to a summons respecting the frauds of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. ; 30 days' 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. 0⅛d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 100½ ; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 111½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¼ to 109.

Consols for Money, 93½ to 93⅝ ; Ditto, Account, Oct. 8, 93⅝ to 93¾.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market easy.

The Stock Markets dull.

Produce Markets generally very firm. *Tea* dull. *Silk* flat. *Indigo* continues to sell at the late advance for low sorts *Sugar* steady. *Rice* steady. *Saltpetre* firm. *Jute* has further improved. *Cutch* 28s. per cwt. *Shellac* steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 87s. ; good middling, 88s. to 90s. ; fine middling, 91s. to 93s. per cwt. Market quiet but firm.

Linseed sells at 66s. for Calcutta, and Bombay at 70s. ; *Rapeseed* is quoted at 66s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat ; market firm.

Cocoa-nut Oil steady at £54 for Ceylon, and at £56 for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 32d. per lb. ; fair Broach, 22d. fair Dhollera, 19d. per lb. Market very firm at the advance.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece ; 8½lbs., 18s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 7s. Mule twist No. 40, good seconds, 28d. per lb. Market very excited.

COTTON.—The quotations, Sept. 2, were as follows :—Sawginned Dharwar, 18½d. to 23d. ; Surat—Broach, 17d. to 20d. ; Oomrawattee, 16d. to 18½d. ; Dhollera, 16d. to 18½d. ; Mangarole, 15½d. to 17½d. ; Compta, 15½d. to 17d. Madras —Tinnevelly, 15½d. to 18½d. : Northern and Western, 14¾d. to 16½d. ; Scinde, 13½d. to 14¾d. Bengal and Rangoon, 13½d. to 14¾d.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, *September* 10.

News from America to August 30.

Federals driven behind Rappahannock.

Terrible battle fought on 29th August, claimed by both sides.

Desperate struggle still going on.

Important news expected next mail.

Garibaldi is considered in danger from his wounds.

Cotton dull. Prices two pence lower.

AMERICA.

OPENING OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

New York, August 23.

The Confederate Congress assembled at Richmond on the 18th inst. The Message of President Jefferson Davis is mainly devoted to the suggestions for improvements in the naval and military departments of the Southern Confederacy, and to a denunciation of the war policy pursued by the North.

The President then says :—

"The military events have assured the friends of constitutional liberty of our final triumph in the pending struggle against despotic usurpation."

He then refers to the Confiscation Act, which he says, if executed, would ruin the entire population of the Southern States. The President denounces the Federal generals for arming slaves, and General Butler's proclamation, and states that the Federal Government evaded answering the enquiry whether they sanctioned these acts by replying that the enquiry was insulting. "Retaliatory measures must be adopted against those who disgrace the profession of war by making it an occasion for the commission of monstrous crimes." The exasperation caused by failure has aroused the worst passions of the enemy.

Relative to finance, President Davis says that the accumulated debt is small. An increased issue of Treasury notes for the service of the country is recommended :—"The very large increased force of the Federal government may hereafter render it necessary," he continues, "to extend the provisions of the Conscript Act to citizens of from 35 to 45 years of age. The vigour and efficiency of the present Confederate force, and the skill and ability of its leaders, inspire the belief that no further enrolment will be necessary ; but foresight has caused Congress to grant power to call more troops into the field if necessary."

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress for adopting retaliatory measures against the Federals, as well as a bill levying an export duty of 20 per cent. on cotton and tobacco to aid in indemnifying the losses of citizens by the enemy.

A Bill has likewise been introduced providing that a Federal army composed incongruously of white and black men shall not be entitled to the privileges of war. All negroes belonging to such an army who may be captured will be sold, and their commanders hanged or shot.

ITALY.

The 'Italia' of to-day says :—An extraordinary council of ministers was held yesterday, at which the President of the Senate, Signori Paleocapa, Alfieri d'Azeglio, Techio, and Farini were also present.

The council deliberated on the present state of Italian affairs.

The health of Garibaldi is satisfactory.—Sept. 8.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER, *August* 25.

COTTON GOOD.—There has been a considerable amount of business in yarns at much higher prices. Shippers to all markets, with the exception of China, have been buying anything they can lay their hands on at the advance. In the cloth market there has been much excitement, and a considerable inquiry for goods. Higher prices have been asked generally for all kinds of cloth. The large business doing in cotton at Liverpool and the small stock of cotton left (now reported to be under 82,000 bales) are no doubt causing buyers to come more freely into this market. Nearly all the business, however, is of a purely speculative character, and it is doubtful if a single piece has been really sold for consumption.

LIVERPOOL, *August* 25.

COTTON.—This market was very excited all last week, and prices advanced daily. The middling and better qualities of American advanced 4½d per lb ; common sorts, 1d. to 1½d ; Brazil, 4d per lb ; and Egyptian, 3d per lb, except for the finer qualities, which were only slightly dearer ; Surats were 1½d per lb. higher. Speculators took 11,620 American, 1,220 Pernams, 10,100 Bahias, 480 Maranhams, 10 African, 14,050, Egyptians, 30 Smyrnas, 17,450 Surats, and 30 Bengal ; exporters, 2,493 American, 866 Pernams, 930 Bahias, 1,756 West India, 14 Egyptians, 194 Smyrna, and 7,155 Surats ; and the trade 40,700 bales. The quotations last fixed for East India descriptions are subjoined :—Surat, Oomrawuttee—Ordinary, 13¼d per lb ; middling. 14d per lb ; fair, 15¼d per lb ; good fair, 13¾d per lb ; good, 16½d per lb. Madras, Tinnevelly—Fair, 15½d per lb ; good fair, 15¾d per lb ; good, 16½d per lb.

P.S.—Liverpool, Monday Evening, August 25.—The market has been very firm to-day, and prices have experienced a further fractional improvement. The sales amount to 10,000 bales, including 6,000 on speculation and for exportation. Middling Orleans is now quoted 24d. The imports are 567 bales.

COTTON—4,300 bales have been sold since Friday, at full prices.

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, MONDAY EVENING, *August* 25.

SUGAR.—There was a good demand to-day for most descriptions at firm prices, but the transactions reported were not important.

COFFEE.—The public sales advertised for the week being again large the market privately is quiet, but full rates are obtained for the parcels purchased.

TEA continues dull of sale.

RICE.—The demand for low qualities continues active, and firmer prices are paid. About 17,000 bags Bengal sold—chiefly cargo at 7s 10½d to 8s 6d ; a part white at 11s to 12s.

RUM.—A few sales have been effected—Leewards and Penang at 1s 6d.

SALTPETRE.—200 bags have been sold at 39s. 9d. for refraction 3½.

LONDON, TUESDAY MORNING, *August* 26.

THE demand for discount continues very steady, and the applications at the Bank of England during the earlier part of last week increased, owing to the idea that the question of an advance in the rate might possibly come under discussion on Thursday last. No such step having been adopted, the market has since been easier, with only a moderate demand at the Bank. The rates for good bills are 1¾ to 2 per cent.

An increase in the commercial demand for money is indicated by the addition to the private securities, but as the Government deposits have increased, the falling off in the reserve is slight. The decrease in the bullion is likewise unimportant.

Owing to the absence of any immediate demand on account of the new foreign loans, combined with the firmness of the exchanges, the Australian and American gold recently received here is now finding its way to the Bank.

"EXCHANGE on India is very firm, owing to the large demand for remittance ; we quote Banks' sixty days' sight Drafts on Bombay, 2s. ; on Calcutta, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s. ; and Madras, 1s. 11⅞d. to 2s.

"INDIA GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES are unchanged since our last. We quote—Five and a-Half per Cents., 111¼ to 111¾ ; Five per Cents., 104 to 104½ ; and Four per Cents., 93½, with very little doing."

Some attention having been directed to a recent notice of the extended steam communications likely to be carried on along the Coasts of India by the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Company, it may be useful to state that the following communications will be kept up by the company, commencing about October, viz. :—Twice a month (on the 1st and 16th) from Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. Once a month direct to Rangoon, and thence to Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. A branch steamer will connect this line with Moulmein, and with Port Blair, in the Andamans. Once a month from Calcutta to Poorie, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry and Negapatam. Twice a month between Bombay and Kurrachee, and in connection therewith, once a month, after February next, on to Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Busheer, and Bussorah, in the Persian Gulf. Once a month from Bombay, along the Malabar Coast, to Cochin, and probably Tuticoreen. There may be occasional breaks in the service on this line, as well as on that between Calcutta and the Madras-coast, as neither of these are mail lines,

Consols, which closed on the 16th inst. at 93 to ⅛ for money, closed yesterday at 93½ to ⅝. For the account (4th Sept.) the last price was likewise 93½ to ⅝. The improvement is ½ per cent.

The India Five per Cent. Stock was quoted yesterday 108⅝ to ⅞, being ½ higher than on the 16th inst.; India Bonds 27*s*. to 29*s*. prem., and Exchequer Bills 18*s*. to 21*s*. prem., showing no change.

The market for the rupee paper is quieter, and the only change in prices is a reduction of ¼ per cent. in the Five per Cent.

Indian Railway Stocks are generally steady, at last mail's prices, with a fair demand. Indian Railway debentures are likewise unaltered.

An improvement has taken place in the shares of the Oriental Inland Steam Company.

The demand for Bank shares has become less active, and the market is rather dull. In one or two instances prices are quoted 10*s*. to 1*l*. per share lower than when we last wrote, but, generally, steadiness prevails.

PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, MONDAY MORNING, *Aug*. 25.

IN the colonial produce market Sugar shows no change of importance, compared with the prices given in our last report. Saltpetre, Cotton, Indigo, and Safflower have advanced, while Coffee, Rice, Rum, Jute, Tin, Cocoanut Oil, Linseed, and Rapeseed are firm, and Spices, Hemp, and Coir Goods steady. Tea is inactive.

SUGAR—1,359 bags Mauritius partly sold ; black to low brown, 28s to 30s ; low middling to good 30s 6d to 33s 6d ; low to middling gray, 34s to 36s 6d ; grany, 36 to 41s. 4,241 bags Bengal, part sold ; middling to good Gurpatta Date, 33s to 39s 6d soft brown and yellow, 30s 6d to 35s 6d, for Dumma sorts and syrups. 4,169 bags Penang principliay sold ; brown, 32s to 34s ; low to good pale yellow, 32s to 38s 6d. 3,200 bags fair clayed Manilla were bought in at 34s, and since sold at 33s 6d. Privately 2,500 bags Mauritius have sold. 300 casks Surinam, at 34s to 34s 6d.

COFFEE—1,811 casks, 348 barrels, 589 bags Plantation Ceylon Coffee all found buyers—good ordinary dull yellowish, 78s 6d to 80s ; small berry to low middling 83s 6d to 85s 6d ; middling palish to good, 86s to 89s 6d ; fine 91s 6d. 105 casks 3,257 bags Native two thirds sold—good ordinary to good even quality, 71s 6d to 73s ; small berry and common good ordinary, 71s. 1,155 cases bags Neilgherry—palish to middling colory 82s to 86s 6d. 161 casks Tellicherry partly sold at 77s 6d to 86s. Of 1265 bags Singapore 801 bags sold—ordinary, to good ordinary Camper, 60s to 62s 6d ; and the remaining 464 bags Bally were withdrawn above the value. 48 robins 38 bags Malabar kind, 76s to 77s.

TEA—The public sales held on Tuesday and Thursday last passed off quietly. There were 14,259 packages brought forward, and of this quantity 4,160 sold, 1439 packages being printed "without reserve." Further sales are declared, to commence on Thursday next, the 28th inst., including 1,823 packages of Assam and the Jorehaut Tea Company's growth. The market has been quiet, although prices remain the same as last noted. Sound common Congou, free from dust, has been taken for exportation up to 1s. 1d. Blackish leaf ranges from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. Fine Monings have been less enquired after. In Tayshans operations have been limited, and chiefly confined to qualities under 1s. per lb. Country Green Teas are rather firmer. Subjoined are the present quotations :—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Congou, ordinary	0	8½	to	0	9
Good ordinary	0	10	to	0	11½
But middling	1	0	to	1	1
Blackish leaf	1	1½	to	1	7
Ditto strong	2	0	to	2	4
Ditto to extra fine	2	6	to	2	10
Ning Yong and Oolong	0	11½	to	2	0
Souchong, ordinary	1	0	to	1	2
Fair to good	1	6	to	2	0
Fine to finest	2	4	to	3	0
Flowery Pekoe, fair to good	1	3	to	1	9
Fine to finest	2	0	to	4	6
Caper, scented, in boxes	0	9½	to	2	3
Orange Pekoe, plain	1	0	to	1	4
Scented	1	1½	to	2	4
Twankay, com. to good	0	10	to	1	6
Fine to Hyson kind	1	6	to	1	8
Hyson skin, common	0	9	to	1	0
Good to fine	1	1	to	1	3
Hyson, ordy. to common	1	9	to	2	0
Fair to fine	2	2	to	2	6
Finest	2	8	to	4	9
Young Hyson, Boh. kind	0	8½	to	1	8
Good to fine	1	5	to	2	8
Imperial	0	10	to	2	6
Gunpowder	0	9½	to	3	4
Assam	1	2	to	4	6

RICE—By auction, 10,588 bags Bengal were about two-thirds disposed of : low middling broken to fine white 10s 6d to 13s 6d ; a few lots 14s. 3,470 pockets cargo were taken in at 8s to 8s 6d. The sound portion of 16,686 bags Necranzie Arracan was bought in at 9s to 9s 6d for common to middling quality. 14,154 bags Rangoon partly sold ; fine new at 11s 6d. to 12s ; the remainder bought in at 10s 6d to 11s 6d. Privately, 58 to 60,000 bags have changed hands : cargo Bengal, 7s 9d to 8s 3d ; low and ordinary soft grain, 7s 7½d to 8s 6d ; good Arracan, 9s 10½d ; good new Rangoon, 10s 9d to 11s ; white Bengal, 10s 7½d to 11s 10½d. A floating cargo of Rangoon has sold at 10s 4½d, open charter.

SALTPETRE—About 5,000 bags Bengal have changed hands privately ; refraction, 13¾d to 2¼, 38s to 39s 6d. 1,200 bags Madras, at 37s. By auction, 276 bags, refraction 6¼, sold at 38s 6d to 39s.

RUM—The demand for Demerara and commoner qualities has continued very steady, giving again an upward tendency to prices, and our quotations are again slightly advanced. Jamaica has also met more inquiry, and the business done sustains the previous value, lower offers for large quantities having been declined. The week's sales include 200 puncheons Jamaica, at 2s 6d to 2s 8d per gallon ; 350 puncheons of Berbice and Demerara, at 1s 7d proof ; and 200 puncheons Leeward island, at 1s 6d ; also 80 puncheons good Surinam, at 1s 6½d proof. About 600 puncheons Jamaica afloat have been sold for arrival, but prices are kept secret.

COTTON—There has been great excitement in this market, and a very large business has been transacted both on the spot and for arrival. Prices of Surat and Tinnevelly have advanced 1¼d to 1¾d per lb. and Sawginned 2d to 2¼d per lb : Western Madras has not been so much in request, and is only 1½d per lb dearer. At the close there is a quieter tone, but without disposition to press sales. 4,810 bales Surat, 4,840 Tinnevelly, 800 Western, 200 China, and 70 Coimbatore (total, 10,720 bales), were sold last week on the spot ; and 7,050 bales Tinnevelly, 4,750 Western, 450 Broach, 600 Oomrawuttee, 1,853 Dhollera, 400 Bhownugger, 30 Hengenghat, 100 Compta, and 530 Bengal (total, 15,760 bales), for arrival. The present quotations are :—Sawginned Dharwar, ordinary 17d ; middling, 18½d ; fair, 20d ; good fair, 20½d ; good, 21d ; Surat—Broach, ordinary, 14½d ; middling, 15½d ; fair, 16d : good fair, 16¼d ; good, 16¼d to 16¾d ; Oomrawuttee, ordinary, 14d ; middling, 15d ; fair, 15½d ; good fair, 16d ; good, 16½d ; Dhollera ordinary, 14d ; middling, 14¾d : fair, 15½d ; good fair, 15½d, good 16d ; Mangarole, ordinary, 13½d ; middling, 14½d; fair, 15¾d ; good fair, 15d ; good, 15½d ; Compta, ordinary, 13d ; middling, 13¾d ; fair, 14½d ; good fair, 14¾d ; good, 15d ; Madras—Tinnevelly, ordinary, 13¾d ; middling, 13¾d ; fair, 15½d ; good fair, 15¾d ; good, 16d ; Northern and Western ordinary, 13d ; middling, 13¾d ; fair, 14½d ; good fair, 14½d ; good 14¾d to 15d ; Scinde, ordinary 12½d ; middling, 12¾d ; fair 13½d ; good fair, 13½d ; good, 13¾d ; Rangoon and Bengal, ordinary, 12½d ; middling, 12¾d. fair, 13½d ; good fair, 13¾d ; good, 13¾d.

JUTE.—The demand at the auctions was only moderate, except for good qualities, which went off freely at firm prices. 5,850 bales offered, nearly one-half sold without material variation from the previous value —common to fine 17*l* to 22*l* 12s 6d per ton, Privately, about 2,000 bales have been sold.

HEMP—Manila is very steady. Of 386 bales in auction, 40 bales sold at 26*l* 12s 6d ; 40 bales fine white bought in at 45*l*. Privately, 800 bales have sold at 26*l* to 26*l* 10s—part cash.

COIR GOODS—Extensive public sales have gone off steadily. 551 bales Cochin all sold—common to good, 24*l* to 38*l* ; 68 tons ordinary to good middling, 20*l* 10s to 30*l*. 401 bales Bombay, common to good, 25*l* to 34*l* to 10s. 17 tons Ceylon, 20*l* 15s to 21*l*, 984*l* coils Cochin Rope, 1½ to 4½ inches, 54*l* 10s to 29*l* 5s. and 6 tons Madras Fibre, 23*l* 12s to 24*l* 5s per ton.

INDIGO—The orders for Oude and other common qualities suited to the American market have been rather numerous, and during last week it was estimated that about 41,000 chests of various lower descriptions changed hands, and prices of these have more than recovered the depression of the July sale, business having been done 3d per lb. under February rates. No export demand has appeared for fine Bengal, but speculation inquiries are made.

SPICES—At the sales last week 2,142 bags Penang Pepper were partly sold at 3¼d to 3⅝d, a few lots 3¾d, with a small quantity of Trang at 3¼d. 196 bags Singapore—greyish and dusty to good, 3¼d to 3¾d. 60 bags good Singapore white, 5¾d. 39 cases brown Nutmegs—thirds, 1s 1d to 1s 2d ; mixed seconds, 1s 7d to 1s 8d, 11 cases low and ordinary Mace, 9d to 10d. 16 cases superior bold Penang Cloves, 1s 4½d. to 1s 5½d. 838 cases Cochin Ginger—ordinary small rough and part wormy to good bold, 2*l* 13s to 4*l* 11s ; fine, 5*l* 1s to 6*l* 7s per cwt 26 bales low Ceylon Cinnamon were bought in at 9d per lb.

SAFFLOWER—Some business has been done in Bengal at an advance on the recent auctions, and of 55 bales Bengal in auction 15 bales sold at 4*l* 2s 6d to 4*l* 15s.

LAC DYE—15 chests ordinary native sold at 3¾d per lb.

CUTCH—700 bags from Singapore in auction were held for 27s, at which one lot was sold.

TIN.—Little improvement has taken place in the English market, but within the last few days a better demand for Straits has prevailed, and beween 2,000 and 3,000 slabs have changed hands at 111*l* to 112*l* with full prompt, closing firmly at the latter price.

COCOANUT OIL—This article is held firmly, and of 993 casks offered in public sale 642 casks sold, viz., of 260 casks Cochin 50 casks good to fine sold at 55*l* 15s to 56*l*, the remainder was bought in at the latter price. Of 381 casks Ceylon 240 casks found buyers at 53*l* 10s to 54*l*, middling to fair 52*l* 10s to 53*l* 5s, ordinary 51*l* 10s, inferior 50*l* 10s to 51*l*, the remainder bought in at 54*l*. 350 tons Cochin on the spot sold at 56*l*, and 50 tons 55*l*, 10s to arrive, and 54*l* for Ceylon.

OIL, CASTOR—629 cases partly sold on terms barely supporting the previous value, inferior seconds to good pale 6½d to 7¾d.

INDIARUBBER—30 cases Assam bought in at 11d per lb.

LINSEED—The arrivals last week were 3,284 quarters, consisting of 2,124 from the East Indies and 1,160 quarters from Smyrna. The market has continued firm on the spot, and prices are again the turn in favour of sellers. For Bombay 70s delivered, and 69s 9d, cost, freight and insurance, has been paid, and 65s 6d for Calcutta arrived, cost, freight, insurance, and bags. The business done in Calcutta for arrival includes 100 tons May shipment at 63s 6d, and 700 tons July to September shipments at 61s 6d, cost, freight, insurance, and bags.

RAPESEED has been in more request, 500 tons brown Ferozepore on passage have been sold at 66s 6d, cost, freight and insurance, including bags. Some Madras has also been sold for arrival at 68s 6d to 70s delivered.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KIRWEE PRIZE-MONEY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* states that the distribution of the Kirwee prize-money has not yet been arranged. "We believe that Lord Clyde claims his share as Commander-in-Chief, on the plain ground that Whitelock's column was under his orders and that he, as Commander-in-Chief in the field, planned its operations and directed its movements. Lord Clyde, as the Commander-in-Chief, also thinks he has the best right to say what corps should participate in the prize, as the Government have decided on letting the Banda jewels, &c., go to the army ; and he who directed all the columns which were in the field considers that Sir Hugh Rose's force is entitled to participate in it. No doubt Lord Clyde's views will have great weight in the quarter to which they are addressed."

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—Major Patrick Stewart (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) has returned to England from India, where he acted recently as secretary to the cholera commission, after an extensive journey through Persia and Russia. Major Stewart went out to the East to superintend the Singapore cable ; and his recent journey was made, in part, with a view to overcome the difficulties which have arisen between Persia and Great Britain respecting the continuation of the electric telegraph from Bagdad to Kurrachee. It had been almost settled that the line should be carried by Teheran and Ispahan down to the mouth of the gulf, and thence by submarine line to Kurrachee along the coast of Belochistan ; but at present that route is diplomatically and officially blocked, and it may be necessary to continue the line from Bagdad to Ali, west of the Euphrates, on the borders of Arabia, and thence through friendly territories, by consent of the tribe, down to the head of the gulf, where it can take refuge in the water, and be carried along from point to point as far as Kurrachee.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, viz., *Bengal*—Inspector General of Hospitals, C. Mackinnon, M.D., C.B., Medical Establishment Surgeon Major T. A. Wethered, Medical Estab. Brevet Captain J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. Regt. *Madras*—Major H. Rigg, 21st N. I.

INDIA OFFICE.

(From August 10th to August 21.)

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr. A. Johnstone	Bombay Civil Service.	
Captain Newnham	"	Staff Corps.
Lieutenant Mills	"	25th N. I.
Lieutenant F. Stephens	"	1st Light Cav.
Assist.-Surgeon A. A. Mott	Bombay.	
Assist.-Surgeon H. P. Lawrence.	"	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. A. F. Davidson (Uncov.)	Bombay Civil Service, 4 m.	
Captain Battye	"	31st N. I., 6 m.
Captain Hoskins	"	Artillery, 6 m.
Assistant Surgeon Blomfield	"	Medical Estab 2m
Assistant Surgeon Day	"	6 m.
Captain T. S. Warden	"	4th N. I., 6 m.
Lieutenant J. Vibart	"	Artillery, 6 m.
Lieut. J. Vibart	Bomay Artillery.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. G. Inverarity	Bombay Civil Service.	
Captain T. W. Pierce	"	10th N. I.
Captain Anderson	"	23rd N. I.
Lieutenant J. W. Garlich	"	Infantry.
Lieutenant E. Coghlan	"	4th N. I.
Captain F. A. Whish	"	Artillery.
Lieutenant R. P. Mainwaring	"	20th N. I.
Second Capt. F. A. Whish	Bombay. Artillery.	
Lieut. C. W. Hill	"	1st L. Cavalry

CASUALTIES IN H. M.'S INDIAN SERVICE.

Bengal.—Colonel T. Thoresby, Retired List, at Torquay, August 18.

Bombay.—Major J. P. Farquharson, Retired List, at Brighton, August 21.

Lieut. John Nuttall, Madras Staff Corps, August 20.

WAR-OFFICE GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, *August* 19.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—The appointment of Mr. Gabbett to a cornetcy and sub-lieutenancy, by purchase, to be in succession to "Rowley," promoted, and not "Curzon," as stated in the *Gazette* of the 29th of July 1862.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet Henry Herbert Wombwell, from 7th Hussars, to be cornet by purchase, vice Rushout, promoted.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Know Ruttledge, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Robert Henry Torrens, who retires ; Assist.-Surg. John James Chappell, M.D., from the 48th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice Andrews, appointed to the Staff.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Assist.-Surg. Richard Thomas Golty Catton, from 85th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice White, appointed to the Staff.

5th Dragoon Guards—The surname of the gentleman appointed to a cornetcy on the 29th of July, 1862, is "Streatfeild."

6th Dragoon Guards—Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Bedford to be quartermaster, vice George Fraser, who retires on half-pay.

4th Hussars—Lieut. Henry Thomas Butler, from 58th Foot, to be lieut., vice William Howley Burder, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between cavalry and infantry.

7th Hussars—John Lombard Hunt, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Henry Herbert Wombell, appointed to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

16th Lancers—Lieut. Arthur Alexander Wilkie, from the 38th Foot, to be lieut., vice Morton Eagle Eagle Harmer, who exchanges, receiving the former difference between cavalry and infantry.

Military Train—Lieut. Reuben Hill Powell to be adjt., vice Lieut. Wentworth Dawes, who resigns that appointment.

Scots Fusillier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. George Hay Moncrieff to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Henry Green Wilkinson, who retires ; Ensign and Lieut. Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, Bart., to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Moncrieff ; Thomas Philip Graham, gent., to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bart. ; Lieut. and Capt. Sussex Vane Stephenson to be adjt., vice Lieut. and Capt. Moncrieff, promoted.

2nd Regiment of Foot—The surname of the gentleman cadet appointed to an ensigncy, without purchase, on the 8th of July, 1862, is Matthews.

5th Foot—John Brooke Booth, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Longbourne, promoted.

7th Foot—The surname of the gentleman cadet appointed to an ensigncy, by purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 29th of July, 1862, is "Bailie." The promotion of Ensign E. Bridges to a lieutenancy, by purchase, on the 11th of April, 1862, has not been cancelled, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 24th of June, 1862.

9th Foot—Arthur Herman Luck, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Elmes, who retires.

16th Foot—The second christian name of Ensign Percy is "Francis."

19th Foot—Ensign George Hewetson Reynolds to be lieut., by purchase, vice George Rogers, who retires ; Abney Hastings Cameron, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Reynolds.

20th Foot—Surg. Edward, having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be surg.-major, under the provisions of the Royal warrant of the 1st of October 1858.

24th Foot—Ensign William Hitchcock, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Edward Trevor Dunn, who retires ; Richard George Kennedy, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Samuel Gun Raymond, who retires ; Reginald Younghusband, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hitchcock.

25th Foot—Lieut. Nathaniel Crichlow Ramsay to be capt., by purchase, vice Horatio Bland, who retires ; Ensign Francis Gerald Lees to be lieut., by purchase, vice Ramsay ; Cornet Groome Olliver, from 6th Dragoon Guards, to be ensign, vice Penton, removed to the 88th Foot ; Rickard Xavier Lee O'Connell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Lees.

26th Foot—Paymaster, with the honorary rank of capt., William Fortescue Scott, from the 77th Foot, to be paymaster. vice Longden, who exchanges.

35th Foot.—Staff Assist. Surg. Nathaniel Alcock to be assist,-surg., vice Catton, appointed to the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

37th Foot—Ensign John Ennis to be lieut., without purchase, vice James Drummond Græme, deceased ; Gentleman Cadet Richard Henry Rosser, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Ennis.

38th Foot—Lieut. Morton Eagle Harman, from the 16th Lancers, to be lieut., vice Arthur Alexander Wilkie, who exchanges.

40th Foot—Lieut. Richard Armstrong to be capt., by purchase, vice George Augustus Bentley Buckle, who retires ; Ensign Richard Crundel Brooke to be lieut., by purchase, vice Brooke.

47th Foot—Geo. Crewe Vanneck, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Richard Barclay, who retires.

48th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. Thomas Maunsell to be asist-surg., vice J. J. Chappell, M.D., appointed to the 2nd Dragoon Guards.

49th Foot—Charles Pilcher Temple, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stevenson, promoted.

58th Foot—Lieut. Wm. Howley Burder, from 4th Hussars, to be lieut., vice Henry Thomas Butler, who exchanges.

65th Foot—Henry Oliver, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Charles Yarburgh Gold, who retires ; Sergt.-Major John Purcell to be quartermaster, vice Edward Withers, who retires on half pay.

66th Foot—Ensign Charles Tennat Wallace, to be lieut., by purchase, vice John Baring Short, who retires ; Stephen Dixon Power, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wallace.

72nd Foot—Major Richard Rocke to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet Col. Charles Henry Somerset, C. B., who retires ; Capt. Thomas Charles Hardinge Best to be major, by purchase, vice Rocke ; Lieut. Francis Brownlow to be capt., by purchase, vice Best ; Ensign Charles Wolfran Nugent Guinness to be lieut., by purchase, vice Brownlow ; Frederick William Pace, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Guinness.

75th Foot—Ensign Alfred John Buck to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Henry O'Brien, who retires : Richard Robinson Bevan, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Buckle.

77th Foot—Paymaster with the honorary rank of Capt., John Edward Longden, from the 29th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Scott, who exchanges.

91st Foot—Surg. Miah William Murphy, having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major under the provisions of the Royal warrant of Oct. 1 1858.

96th Foot—Lieut. Edward Hogg to be capt., by purchase, vice George Bentinck Cumberland, who retires ; Ensign Frederick Noel Hill Rocke to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hogg ; George Tuthill, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Rocke.

100th Foot—Ensign George Upton Prior to be lieut., by purchase, vice Augustus Frederick Tanner, who retires ; George Digges La Touche, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Prior.

Rifle Brigade—Hugh Maitland FitzRoy, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice William Hale John Charles, Viscount Glentworth, who retires ; Staff Assist.-Surg. John Walters, M.B., to be assist.-surg., vice Williams, who resigns.

1st West India Regiment—Ralph Shelton Bond, gent. to be ensign, by purshase, vice Lowry, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Thomas Atkinson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of inspector-gen, of hospitals ; Assist.-Surg. Charles John White, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be staff assist-surg., vice Maunsell, appointed to the 48th Foot.

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of stores Kellman should have been gazetted as "James Cragg Kellman," and not as S. K. Kellman, as previously stated.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. Thomas Law Roberts, from the 87th Foot, to be capt., without purchase ; Lieut. Daniel Sullivan, from the 82nd Foot, to be capt., without purchase.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Lord Augustus Charles Lennox FitzRoy, half-pay unattached, having on the 13th of July, 1862, completed eight years' service as equerry to her Majesty, with the rank of lieut.-col. in the army, to be col. under the 8th clause of the Royal warrant of the 14th of October, 1858.

Lieut.-Col. Edward W. D. Bell, 23rd Foot, having completed five years' qualifying service in the rank of lieut.-col., under the 8th and 10th clauses of the Royal warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be colonel.

Capt. Henry Evelyn Wood, 17th Lancers, to be major.

The undermentioned quartermasters to have the honorary rank of capt. : George Fraser, half-pay late 6th Dragoon Guards ; Edward Withers, half-pay, late 65th Foot.

WAR-OFFICE, *August* 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Alexander Cunningham to be col., vice Laughton, deceased ; Capt. Archibald Impey to be lieut.-col., vice Smith, deceased ; Capt. Wm. Drummond Alexander Robertson Short to be lieut.-col., vice Cunningham, promoted ; Capt. and Brevet Major Wm. Arden Crommelin, C. B., to be lieut.-col., vice Yule, who retires ; Second Capt. Charles Thornton Stewart to be capt., vice Impey, promoted ; Second Capt. and Brevet Major Frederick Richard Maunsell to be capt., vice Short, promoted ; Second Capt. Frederick Weston Peile to be capt., vice Crommelin, promoted. The name of the lieut.-col. from the Bengal Engineers, appointed lieut.-col. in the Royal Engineers, is John "Harley" Maxwell, and not John "Hanley" Maxwell, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 29th of April last.

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

August 17—Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, at Deal.
19—Benevolent, Chambers, at Liverpool.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

August 16—Cospatrick, Elmslie, from London.
19—Early Dawn, Narrie, from Liverpool.
22—Her Majesty, Seymour, from London.
August 26—Duke of Northumberland, Brown, from Gravesend.
28—Brandon, Jolly, from Gravesend.
28—Moreno, White, from Liverpool.
Sept. 1—Walmer Castle, Ormsby, from Gravesend

VESSEL SPOKEN WITH.

Protector, Liverpool for Bombay, August 16, off Saltees.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE *Moniteur* has at last announced the determination of the French Government in regard to the Italian crisis. Its issue of yesterday contained the following :—"Several newspapers have asked what will be the attitude of the French Government in view of the agitation which now prevails in Italy. The question is so clear that any doubt seems so impossible. In view of insolent threats, and the possible consequences of a demagogic insurrection, the duty of the French Government and its military honour oblige it more than ever to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware that France does not abandon, when in danger, those to whom she extends her protection."

This announcement certainly lends a peculiarly serious aspect to the present crisis. It is not in the least likely that Garibaldi will be deterred by the intimation, but it is impossible to hope for any success to his movement if France determinedly stands in the way. It had been reported in Turin that the King of Italy was about to journey to Naples immediately, in order to interpose his own person and his own influence between the Garibaldian movement and its goal, but the report is now denied. Such a step, however, would probably not be without some good effect. Baron Ricasoli either actually has arrived or will immediately arrive in London ; and his visit has been made the theme of countless speculations and rumours. Several continental papers assert that the British Government is using its utmost influence with the Emperor of the French to induce him to modify his determination with regard to Rome. Continental papers, however, generally profess to know rather too much about the doings of the British Government. Various rumours, too, are afloat regarding the intentions of the Emperor of the French. It is said that he hopes to obtain a Neapolitan Kingdom for one of his relatives out of the crisis. *La France* of last evening states that arrangements have been made for sending reinforcements to Rome should circumstances require it. The same journal announces that Marshals Randon and M'Mahon will remain with the Emperor until Wednesday.

Turin telegrams of yesterday's date report as follows :—

"TURIN, *August* 25.—The National Guard of Catania has refused to yield to the Garibaldians the custody of the prisons. The official *Gazette* of to-day says :—'News received from Palermo and other towns, except Catania, states that the authority of the Government has been everywhere maintained, and that perfect tranquillity prevails. The latest despatches contradict the alarming statements invented by several journals. The Extraordinary Commissioner telegraphs that agitators have adopted a system of propagating disquieting intelligence. Re-assuring news has been received from all quarters. The day before yesterday Menotti Garibaldi advanced towards Messina. He encountered the Royal troops upon his march, and was compelled to return to Catania. With a view of intimidating the population of Catania, Garibaldi has published the false news that the prefect and people of Palermo had joined the movement ; that Palermo was free, and in the hands of the National Guard ; and that he (Garibaldi) had full liberty of action. Yesterday a rumour was circulated at Acireale that Garibaldi had taken forcible possession of two steamers in the port of Catania, but the news has not yet been confirmed.'

"TURIN, *August 25th, (Evening.)*—The *Discussione* of this evening contains a telegram from Messina stating that Garibaldi, having left Catania in the night, had embarked on board an English ship, accompanied by a few of his Staff. He is believed to have landed at Calabria."

A Naples telegram of yesterday's date also states that it was asserted that Garibaldi had landed during the night at Mileto, near Capo di Spartivento, in Calabria.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that "it is stated, on the authority of a despatch from Turin, that Victor Emmanuel takes the command of the army of Southern Italy, and Cialdini that of Sicily. This act of vigour would place Garibaldi under the necessity of submitting, or of coming into open and personal collision with the Sovereign. If the King enter the field in person, it would show that the movement has assumed a most serious character."

The *Times* correspondent at Turin, writing on the 23rd instant says :—

"That the Government begins to doubt the steadiness of the troops seems to me evident, from the following facts :—I saw yesterday, at half-past eight A.M., Persano starting for Genoa to embark for Palermo, there to take the command of the national fleet. It is one of the worst errors of the Italian Government to place officers in active service at the head of the military or naval administration, as when, in great contingencies, the Minister is compelled to set out as a general or admiral, the War-office of the naval service is deprived of its leading mind. As Persano will take the place of Albini as commander-in-chief of the sea forces, so Cialdini is to go out instead of Cugia as commander of all the land forces and royal commissary. It is distressing to see the egregious failure of Cugia at Palermo,—Cugia, who was sent out, so to say, only yesterday,—by whose ability, courage, and prudence, such great stores were set ! His recall and the desperate measure of a proclamation of the state of siege have at last broken down that edifice of vain assurance which M. Rattazzi had striven to rear up by withholding true information and spreading so many wilful falsehoods. . . . . . What happens next ? Cialdini is sent out to take the place of Cugia ; he leaves Turin, not for Genoa and Palermo, but for Bologna, for it is said that he is unwilling to go to Sicily without taking with him a division of the corps now under his command in the Æmilia. What better proof could we wish for of the unsteadiness of the troops at present in the island ? What ! remove a division from the Austrian frontier, and expose the Æmilian region to foreign inroad, simply because those who had already been sent to crush internal rebellion had been found unfit or insufficient for their task ! I do not truly imagine that Austria would be so foolish as to take advantage of internal Italian dissensions to attack the ill-guarded frontier : for she must be aware that a similar movement on her part would at once hush up all party strife in the Peninsula, and Garibaldi would in that event again become as useful an instrument in the King's hands as he is now a mischievous tool in the hands of Mazzini ; but it is humiliating and disheartening, nevertheless, that Italy should owe her safety from invasion either to the astute wisdom or to the timid forbearance of her old enemy. If invasion is to be apprehended, many think it is rather from France than Austria.' You have read the announcement that 'the squadron of evolution in the Mediterranean has been recalled to Toulon, where it is to remain at the Government's disposal,' with the additional information that 'this order has been prompted by the prospects of Italian affairs.' There are those about me who have not the least doubt that were Garibaldi to cross the strait, and overrun Naples as he did Sicily, a French force of 20,000 or 30,000 men would be landed at Naples, and that would, sooner or later, bring about the severance of the South from the North of Italy. That is and has long been Napoleon's look out, these friends of mine say, you may depend upon it."

AUSTRIA.

In the sitting of the Reichsrath yesterday a proposition, emanating from the legal body, was accepted, that such regulations as could not be issued without the occurrence of the Legislature should not be binding upon the Judges.

The Empress, who has been ill for months, has recovered her health, to the great delight of the Viennese.

PRUSSIA.

The Committee of the Chambers is still considering the military budget, and has attacked, it appears, the aristocratic character of the army. The only reply attempted by the officials was, that many plebians who reached the higher grades of the army were ennobled, and that the burgher class did not willingly accept commissions.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople telegram says that it is stated that the Montenegrins, in spite of their acceptance of Omar Pasha's conditions, have hung 100 Turkish prisoners.

AMERICA.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

FIGHTING IN THE VIRGINIA VALLEY.

(From the Overland Mail, August 26.)

OUR latest advices from New York now extend to the 12th instant. The intelligence, though containing many particulars of interest, and illustrating in a striking manner the spirit that animates the combatants throws little new light on the progress or prospects of the war. The Confederates have not as yet attempted to follow up their success by any decisive movement, and there is little change in the position of the Federal armies in Virginia. There has, indeed, been a sharp encounter in the Virginia valley between the Confederate forces under General Jackson and a small divison of General Pope's army, but this appears to be the only active movement of any importance that has yet taken place in the East. No doubt this comparative inactivity may be in part attributed to the advance of the season —the heat being so intense as materially to interfere with operations in the field. But there is every prospect of more fighting probably of a decisive kind, before the campaign closes. The news from the peninsula is at first sight rather obscure. The Confederates, it is said under the impression that the Federal army was advancing towards Richmond had marched from Richmond by three roads, concentrating their force near Malvern while the Federal General Hooker's division had fallen back from Malvern Hill to their encampment. This, however, evidently refers to the reconnaissance in force made from General M'Clellan's army to Malvern Hill, White Oak Swamp-bridge, and Newmarket, reported in the telegraphic intelligence published in our last. The Confederates, mistaking this reconnaissance for a general advance of the army, moved down a considerable force and re-occupied the position at Malvern, which they had abandoned on the approach of the Federals. The rumour of a pestilence in the city of Richmond is again repeated, and it is said that hundreds are dying daily. In consequence of the sickness among the troops, the general headquarters, and a large proportion of the rebel army, have been removed from the city to a hill on the south side of the river. The utmost despondency is felt, and in some cases the people consider themselves in imminent danger of starvation. Clothing, and even the necessaries of life are sold at exorbitant prices. It is reported, however, that the Confederates are still massing their troops on the south side of James river, and at Fort Monroe apprehensions prevail, for the safety of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Portsmouth. In the absence of any apparent motive for the presence of the Confederates on the south bank of the river, it is supposed they threaten the places above named. But the most important news is from the Virginia Valley. Here sharp fighting had taken place between General Jackson and a part of General Pope's force. General Jackson having crossed the Rapidan, General Pope sent forward two army corps under General Banks to check his advance. The southern general, however, gave battle with characteristic promptitude, and the conflict, which is described as having been "very severe, lasted from three o'clock till dusk. The Federal force, which was greatly outnumbered, then retired to a position beyond the reach of the Confederate guns, and though the action was far from decisive, the immediate advantage

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appears to have remained with the Confederates. According to the latest accounts, however, they were not only unable to turn it to any account but had been obliged to abandon their position. The Federals having been largely reinforced the Confederates retreated under cover of the night, and recrossed the Rapidan in the direction of Orange Court house, the Federal cavalry and artillery being in pursuit. The losses are said to be very heavy, not less than 2,000 or 3,000 killed, wounded, and missing, on both sides. In the absence of more detailed accounts it is difficult fully to understand the precise bearing and results of this engagement. It is possible that Jackson's design may have been to attack Pope before he was reinforced by Burnside; and if so, he has evidently failed, as General Burnside's forces landed at Acquia Creek, a few miles from Fredericksburg, two days before the engagement, and were at Fredericksburg with the main body of General Pope's army when the action on the Rapidan was fought. The combined force under these Federal Generals must now be considerable, and as they are to act in Nothern Virginia together it is scarcely surprising that the Confederate General should have deemed it prudent to retreat.

From other places it is reported that the Confederates are showing signs of activity. At Nashville, a force of 15,000 Confederates is gatherered together. In Missouri, a Confederate guerilla band has been defeated; in Alabama the Federal General M'Cook has been shot in cold blood, and the Union soldiers have made terrible reprisals at Nashville. Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, is said to have been captured by General Breckenridge, defeating at the same time a Federal force, killing the general, and seizing equipage camp and stores. Breckenridge it is reported, afterwards retired ten miles from Baton Rogue, Northern intelligence, however, throws some doubt on this report. A despatch dated Cairo, 12th August, says;—"Rebel authority reports that Breckenridge attacked Baton Rogue on Tuesday morning last. He was the first repulsed with heavy loss. General Clarke, of Mississippi, and Colonel Thomas Hunt, of Kentucky, were killed. The repulse is laid to the ram *Arkansas*, which failed to come up to time. On the afternoon of the same day Breckenridge is said to have telegraphed to the Grenada *Appeal* that the *Arkansas* had arrived and destroyed two of our gunboats and driven off our fleet, and that he had captured the entire Union forces of that place."

The American persons publish very lengthy accounts of the late attempt made by the Federal gunboats at Vicksburg to destroy or capture the *Arkansas*. We subjoin one of the briefest acounts:—

The new iron-clad gunboat *Essex* and the ram *Queen of the West* were detailed for the duty, and at a given signal, the *Essex* led the way upon the field of action. The plan was, that these two boats should attack her and cut her out, and carry her out, bodily, while the rest of the gunboats, above and below, engaged the batteries. The latter part of the arrangement failed, as the boats did not venture within range, and the gallian pair were left to fight it out alone. The *Essex* made a grand dash around the bend, and went at her enemy in fine style. She was discovered immediately, of course, and preparations were made to receive her. The bow of the *Arkansas* was swung out so as to present a front to the *Essex*, and, if possible, receive her on her iron prow. This operates to throw the assailing boat out of her course, and, in avoiding the iron prow, she struck a glancing blow which did no particular harm. Her gunners had been active in the meantime, and several shots had been fired into the *Arkansas*, one of which, an eleven-inch sold shot went through her from stem stern, killing five men. After striking, the *Essex* recoiled from the collision, and swung around below the *Arkansas*, with her bow close in shore, and, while in that position, both boats opened a fierce cannonading. The balls took effect upon the *Essex*, and cut her up badly, while the *Arkansas*, as usual was invulnerable. She seemed to be impervious to the strength of powder, and turned the heavy missiles of her enemy aside like paper pellets, or crumbled them to atoms with a flash of blue light, and threw them overboard piecemeal. The *Essex* was, meantime, in danger of being sunk, and prudently concluded to leave. She had lost three men killed and a number wounded, and was fighting alone a battle in which the whole fleet should have been engaged. She swung off, and started stream under the fire of all the batteries, and ran a gaunlet which would have sunk any ordinary gunboat in the fleet. Meantime, the *Queen of the West* was getting under way. She made her start, and had got a good head way on, when she was hailed by Com. Davis. In order to receive his communication, she was obliged to stop and return, when it was ascertained that the old gentleman was merely telling them to go it as strongly as was feasible under the circumstances. This little digression sent the *Essex* into action alone, and, before the *Queen* was again under headway, she had fought her battle and passed on. The ram went down in fine style. She had a hundred and fifty pounds of steam on, and was fairly bounding from the water when she struck the *Arkansas*. She made a circle to strike her square, and the concussion was like an earthquake. The *Arkansas* careened, and rose out of the water as if lifted bodily off her bed. A crash of timber and iron resounded in the air, and the two boats parted, as the *Queen* backed her engines and prepared for a second blow. The *Arkansas* gave a heavy roll and settled back to her position quietly, and again they came together. There was another crash and another surge, and once more they ported. The *Queen* turned and ran for the upper fleet, amid a perfect storm of balls, which rattled about her in every direction. She was pierced in every part, and only escaped sinking by a miracle. She was in a disabled condition, for the only result of her tremendous blows had been to batter her prow into a wreck, and unjoint the iron sheathing with which it was covered. She got the worst of it by long odds, for the *Arkansas* seemed to lie as quietly as ever, and as invulnerable as ever. She was, in reality, uninjured."

Later intelligence, however, informs us that another attack on this dreaded vessel has been more successful, and that the *Arkansas* has shared the fate of the noted *Merrimac*. The *Richmond Whig* of August 9 says:—"The Confederate sloop of war *Arkansas* left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara some portion of her machinery became disabled, and she was hauled in towards the shore for repairs. Whilst in this position she was attacked by a fleet of Yankee gunboats from below. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. The officers and crew, we are informed, reached the shore in safety."

Another novel engine of war has been constructed by the Confederates. The following description of it appears in the *Charleston Mercury*:—

"For weeks before the opening of the recent bloody battles before Richmond hundreds of citizens daily flocked to look upon and wonder at an iron-clad railroad battery that was being swiftly but mysteriously constructed on the railroad near the York River depot. Many were the speculations as to the specific purpose for which it was designed, and not a few were the predictions that it would prove a failure. Some persons, indeed, conceived so low an opinion of its usefulness as to predict that it would be 'taken prisoner on its first trip. Unchecked by ominous predictions the work went on, and the battery was completed. Lest our enemies should borrow the idea, we refrain from giving a minute description of the work. It is an iron-clad battery, mounted on seven sets of wheels, and carring one large rifle gun. The whole machine was propelled by an ordinary locomotive Lieutenant James Barry, of the Norfolk United Artillery, was assigned to the command of the navel craft, and on Saturday evening it got under way and bore down towards the Yankee army at Fair Oaks. It was halted that night at our last intrenchment between five and six miles from Richmond. Sunday morning the engine attached to the battery got up steam, and at 10 o'clock Lieut. Barry proceeded down the road, and about 12 o'clock, the battery being about seven miles from Richmond, came in sight of several thousand Yankees moving at a double quick down the road in front of him, in the direction of Savage's. He was about to open into the flying mass when he was stopped by General Magruder, who suggested that they were our own troops in pursuit of the enemy. Just as the troops disappeared round the curve one of the enemy's batteries, stationed in the woods in front of Savage's house, opened upon our forces, who were in the woods to the left of the railroad, and about seven miles from Richmond. Lieut. Barry was ordered to engage this battery, which he did with such effect that the second shell from his gun silenced it. He then continued for some time to shell the woods near and around the spot from which the Yankee battery had retreated. At four o'clock he was ordered to proceed down the railroad abreast of our skirmishers, and to fire into anything and everything he saw ahead. As he turned the curve and entered Savage's field, General Magruder rode up, and seeing the enemy drawn up in line of battle in the field in front of Savage's house, ordered Lieutenant Barry to go a quarter of a mile nearer and open into his ranks. On the bursting of the second shell the enemy fled in confusion to the cover of the woods to the right of the battery, and from that point poured on it and the engine a perfect hall of rifle bullets. Kemper's battery, now opening on the enemy from a position in the rear of the battery, Lieut. Barry was obliged to withdraw in the direction of Richmond. As he was receding up the railroad, his battery drew the whole fire of the enemy, but fortunately, though the narrow escapes were innumerable, not one of his men was struck. A minie ball passed within an inch of the engineer's head, and struck in the railroad, embankment. As the battery drew back to Fair Oaks, the 3rd South Carolina, supported by other regiments, dashed across the railroad, and, charging into the woods in which the enemy had taken shelter from the rifle shells of Lieut. Barry, drove them in the direction of Bottoms's bridge with great slaughter. It was estimated by General Magruder at the time, that the loss of the enemy in this engagement was between 800 and 1000 in killed and wounded. How important a part was played by the railroad battery in this engagement may be conjectured by the statement of a prisoner who was captured on the occasion. He informed Lieutenant Barry that the second shell thrown into the ranks drawn up in the field just in front of Savage's house, killed and wounded 100 men and 30 horses. It is believed, also, to have done great execution in the woods, and contributed, by the terror inspired by its immense missiles, to the easy rout of the entire division of the enemy. Since that battle, the enemy having left the track of the railroad, the battery has been no service. It has performed handsomely all it has undertaken, and must, therefore, be pronounced a complete success."

Reports from the blockading fleet off Port Royal state that the Confederates have also two rams in Charleston harbour, nearly ready for service. These, it is said, will be used mainly to protect the harbour, and convey vessels out and in through the blockading fleet. They are small, however, though formidable and can hardly be used to advantage or with safety at any great distance from shore. They have conical revolving turrets and improvement on the *Monitor*, and these turrets and their sides are cased with railroad iron mainly sent down from the railroads which the rebels have destroyed in their different retreats through Virginia. These are considered as small importance compared with the ram at Savannah, which has been formed from the Scotch steamer *Fingal*, razeed, thoroughly mailed with railroad iron, and said to be shotproof against the heaviest guns. The correspondent of the *New York Times* writing on board the *Vermont* says:—

"It is claimed for her that she is perfectly seaworthy her heavy guns being mounted on elevating platforms, which can be lowered to the bottom of her hold, seven feet below her water line, when she is prepared for action, and are said to No. 14—two 120 pounders rifled, four 50 pounders rifled, six 10-inch columbians, made at the Tredegar Iron-works, and two brass 24 pounder howitzers to sweep the after and fore parts of her deck in case of her being boarded, and to be used with grape and canister against any vessel that may attempt to grapple with this marine destroyer. It is matter of sincere congratulation that the *Crusader* joined us a couple of days ago, her gallant commander, Captain Rhind, being, of all men in the navy, the very one best suited to such desperate work as we may shortly have in these waters. The presence of the *Paul Jones* with her heavy armament is also an advantage; but it cannot be denied, and should not be concealed, that without the aid of a floating battery of the *Moniter* class, Flag-officer Dupont's blockading squadron is in danger of annihilation. The time has come in which we must talk plainly or perish. The navy cannot plead, if sunk or smashed up into match-timber, that it has won, a 'strategic victory,' and that it has succeeded in its dearest and most necessary wish when driven, routed crippled, and disabled before a conquering enemy."

It is stated that Butler is in danger at New Orleans, and urgently demands reinforcements. He has declared in the most unmistakeable manner that neither cotton nor sugar would in any event be seized or confiscated by the United State Government. "I will," says he, in a letter dated July 21, "assure safe-conduct, open market, and prompt shipment of all such property sent to new Orleans and the owner, were he Slidel himself, should have the pay for his cotton, if sent here under this assurance." The Federal General Phelps has resigned, because General Butler refused to supply arms for equipping negroes. The Confederates have again emphaticaly refused the inhabitants of Louisianna permission to trade with New Orleans.

In Missouri, Kentucky, and part of Tennessee the most horrible kind of civil war is raging, and General Shermarn does not hesitate to treat the great city of Memphis as a conquered city, and the inhabitants as prisoners of war. It is asserted that the Confederates have captured Independence, Missouri, together with a large quantity of military stores. Morgan's guerillas have captured a town called Gallatin, Tennessee, not far from Nashville, and at a place near Cumberlan Gap, where Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee meet, it is said that the Federals have been repulsed with heavy slaughter. These reports mainly rest on the authority of Southern journals, and it is possible that a different story may be told in the Northern newspaper.

General Pope's order, that every civilian violating his oath of allegiance should be shot, had called forth a declaration, of reprisals from President Davis, who has issued a proclamation, stating that he should not have signed the cartel for the exchange of prisoners if he had known of General Pope's orders, which change into indiscriminate robbery and murder. He therefore orders that if Pope, or any commissioned officer of his command, be captured, they shall not be treated as prisoners of war, but held in close confinement. In the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen of the Southern Confederacy under any pretence, an equal number of commissioned officers of Pope's command, will be immediately hung. The above regulation extends only to Pope's command, and as privates act in accordance with superior orders they will be treated as prisoners of war.

The drafting order issued by the Secretary of War, a consequence of the insufficient response to the last call for volunteers, has caused immense excitement in the North amongst all classes. Immediately on the issue of the proclamation, the different Consular offices, especially those of England and Germany, were crowed by hundred of aliens, clamouring for the necessary proof of exemption, been sufficiently large and excited to require the intervention of the police. Among the naturalized citizens, the excitement was of course even greater. Hundreds were endeavouring to escape by all available routes, and the European steamers about to start had been the scenes of many arrests. At Baltimore there had been a general migration of the wealthier citizens to Canada and England. In Indiana a so-called secret society, numbering 15,000 persons, for prevention of enlistments, resistence of taxation, and general aid of the Confederates, had been discovered. The Secretary of War then issued orders that no persons liable to conscription should leave the country without a passport should at once be arrested and placed on military duty for the time of draught; that the writ of *habeas corpus* with regard to such person should be suspended, and that all persons discouraging enlistment should also be arrested. These stringent measures were being carried into effect, and at Point Pleasant, Missouri, a collision had actually occurred between the State troops and an anti-conscription meeting, in which several were killed on each side. Californians, also, had been arrested on giving heavy bonds for the provision of a substitute if drafted.

The celebration of Emancipation Day at Abington, Massachusetts was marked by a stirring speech from Mr. Wendell Phillips who, in the plainest possible language, accused the President of irresolution, time-serving, and cowardice, in not at once proclaiming the true object of the war—emancipation, M'Clellan, too, he described as utterly unfit for his position. He had rather the South were lost to the union that day, than that the war should be carried on with the present detestable policy. He longed for a Confederate bombardment of Washington, or for some similar event, that would shake the North out of their lethargy, and drive them to an honest and righteous policy.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF WILL FORGERY AND FRAUD BY AN EX-M.P.

The case of Roupell and others *v.* Waite, which was tried at Guildford assizes on the 18th and 19th inst., will certainly take its place amongst the *causes célèbres* of this country. The late Mr. Richard Palmer Roupell had spent a long life in the business of a lead smelter. He had a factory in Gravel-lane, Blackfriars, and a residence in Cross-street, in the immediate neighbourhood. During the week he devoted himself to his business, and by his industry and shrewdness he had amassed at the end of his life property to the amount of 120,000*l.*, besides purchasing the Norbiton estate, near Kingston, worth 20,000*l.*, and other estates in Essex, Hampshire, London, Southwark, and Lambeth, the total amount of his property being equal to the sum of nearly 300,000*l.* It was the habit of this prosperous man to retire every Saturday afternoon to his place at Brixton, called Aspen House. There resided his wife, whom he had lived with before he married her in the year 1838. Before that date they had had four illegitimate children, one of whom was William, the late member for Lambeth. After his marriage there was one son born, Richard, who is now about 22 years of age. It was the natural wish of the old man to provide for his family, and for this purpose he had from time to time made various wills and codicils—the last of which was drawn up by his regular legal advisers, on the 30th of August, 1856, twelve days before his death. On the 12th of September, 1856, however, old Mr. Roupell died, and it is somewhat remarkable that an inquest was held in order to ascertain the cause of that event. Upon the death, search was made for a will, and it was found that the will of the 30th of August had been superseded by another will, which bore date the 2nd of September, giving the whole of his property of every description to his wife. His wife was named executrix, and his signature was attested by William Roupell and an old man, Muggeridge, a servant of the family. The disposition of the property directed by the will, which was duly proved by William Roupell, was not extraordinary, though there were extraordinary features about the case undoubtedly; but still it is not uncommon for men to leave all to their wives, and trust to these wives for doing justice to their children afterwards. So Mrs. Roupell, on whose character no suspicion rests, entered into the enjoyment of her property, though under the direction and influence of her son William, who was generally supposed to have inherited his father's immense wealth, and was reported to be worth a million of money, He had a comely person, and agreeable manners, and was said to be as accomplished and generous as he was wealthy. At any rate, he lived as though he had an income of a hundred thousand a year, and was the lion of Lambeth, Camberwell, and Brixton. He almost raised a rifle corps, and feasted the privates in his company right royally. He was always giving feasts and junketings. He was the pet of public meetings; and his ambition rising with his opportunities, he at length, through oceans of beer, floated into the House of Commons as member for Lambeth. Having gained this high position, the young man aspired to be ranked amongst the elect of fashion. He gambled largely; he became a member of a Pall Mall club; he had handsome chambers hard by; he had his horses and carriages, his toadies, and, doubtless, his mistresses. All at once ugly rumours began to be heard concerning him. He was declared to be seriously embarrassed, resigned his seat in Parliament, and fled to the Continent. Then it was buzzed about town that he had never had any money of his own at all, and that the wealth, if any, belonged to a too partial mother. By and by came rumours of a more serious nature, which were last week fully confirmed at Guildford assizes, during the trial of the action of which we have spoken. The case sought to be established by the plaintiff was that the will produced by his brother William, as the will of his late father, was no will at all; that it was forged throughout by William Roupell, and by him falsely sworn to. According to a former will the Norbiton estate was devised to Richard, his younger, and only legitimate brother. During old Mr. Roupell's life, William, who possessed his entire confidence, and, it was further alleged, obtained possession of the title deeds of this estate, had forged the signature of his father to a deed of gift by which this Norbiton estate was transferred to himself, and had actually induced a respectable attorney to advance money on the faith of this forged document to relieve him from his embarrassments. Mr. Waite, who appeared as the defendant in the action, had bought this Norbiton estate from William Roupell, relying upon this forged deed of gift. By proving this forgery Mr. Waite's title would, of course, be invalid, and the estate would either belong to the widow, Mrs. Roupell, under her husband's will, or, if this will were also forged, to young Richard Roupell. This, then, was the question at issue, and Richard Roupell was bound to prove his case to the satisfaction of the jury; while the defendant, Mr. Waite, who bought the estate at a public sale, and paid the full value for it, was, of course, determined to resist strenuously every effort made to deprive him of it; and as the result of the action would go far to decide the validity of various other transfers and dispositions of property effected by or through the agency of the late M. P. for Lambeth, the court was half full of persons more or less directly interested in the proceedings. The circumstances of the case were, moreover, so extraordinary and had so far gained publicity, that there was a very wide and deep interest in the issue of the trial, the more especially since a rumour had circulated that William Roupell had actually come forward as a witness, either to prove or disprove the genuineness of the deeds and instruments purporting to have been executed by his father. It is not surprising, therefore, that many persons of the best position in society came to witness the trial, and listened to it with the deepest interest.

Mr. Serjeant Shee, Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. J. Brown were for the plaintiff, the heir-at-law; Mr. Bovill, Q. C., Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., and Mr. Garth were for the defendant, the purchaser under the illegitimate son, the late member, claiming under the deed of July, 1855, alleged to have been forged; Dr. Denman, Q.C., Mr. Raymond, Mr. Honyman, and Mr. Lefevre watched the case on the part of other persons interested in other dispositions of the property of the testator, the genuineness of which were denied.

At the outset of the case, one or two preliminary struggles took place. When Mr. Serjeant Shee rose to open the case, Mr. Bovill claimed the right to begin, admitting the heirship of the plaintiff. Mr. Baron Martin said he was well aware that it had been held that in a suit by a devisee against the heir, the devisee, admitting the heir-ship, was entitled to begin. But here the defendant claimed under a deed of conveyance, and he was not aware that it had been held that a grantee had the same right in this respect as a devisee. Mr. Bovill admitted that he was not aware that it had ever been so held, and Mr. Serjeant Shee pointed out that, as the defendant would deny that the testator was seised of the estate when he died, he was not at all in the same position as a devisee. The learned Baron thereupon ruled that the counsel for the heir was entitled to begin. Mr. Bovill then applied to have it ordered that the witnesses on both sides withdraw from the court, and the learned Judge so ordered, and the witnesses on both sides withdrew.

Mr. Sergeant Shee then proceeded to open the case far the plaintiff. After describing the relative position of the parties concerned in the action, and its object, he stated that at the end of 1854 William Roupell was in pecuniary difficulties, involved to a considerable extent with a maternal uncle. He then persuaded his father, who placed unlimited confidence in him, that a company for which he was trustee were lessees of his own estate, had taken it at a rental of 2,750*l.*, and intended to expend on it 50,000*l.* On this understanding William Roupell induced his farther to consent to the purchase for 5000*l.* of a property adjacent, belonging to a gentleman named Treadwell. Negotiations were entered into. The property was purchased; and the father gave to his son the amount of the purchase money in two cheques. These cheques William Roupell appropriated to his own use, satisfying his father's mind by forging Mr. Treadwell's name to a receipt for the amount. This transaction took place in January, 1855. On the 1st of August the purchase was to be completed; 5000*l.* must be paid to Mr. Treadwell. William Roupell then hit upon a second expedient. On a pretext in which the Unity Company was again brought forward, he obtained from his father the title-deeds of the Norbiton estate, now in dispute, to be taken to his father's Solicitor. Of these deeds he caused counterparts to be made, which were placed in lieu of the originals in his father's strong box. He then employed a solicitor to draw up a deed of gift to himself of the estate, forged thereto his father's name, succeeded in inducing two honourable men to witness the forged signature, and subsequently obtained a loan on mortgage to the amount of 7,000*l.* Of this 5,000*l.*, was paid to Treadwell. The other 2,000*l*, he reserved for his own extravagence. In January, 1856, he again found himself in difficulties almost overwhelming, and he again resorted to forgery to extricate himself. His father possessed an estate at Warley, in Essex. The deeds were produced, and counterparts were made of the leases, with increased rents. A second deed of gift was forged, and a loan was obtained for 15,000*l.* The learned serjeant then continued:—

This, then, was the position of William Roupell at the beginning of the year 1856. Nothing occurred in that year, until August, to relieve him from his daily-increasing embarrassments. He does not seem to have had the least knowledge that his father had executed a will or that he was in that month proposing to execute a codicil confirming it as I have already mentioned. Gentlemen, on the 12th of September, 1856, his father died. Notice of the death was at once sent to Aspen House, where William Roupell and his mother at that time resided, and they came at once together to the house in Cross-street, and saw the housekeeper, who produced the keys of the testator. Mrs. Roupell herself was overwhelmed with grief, and declined to go upstairs to the bedroom of her deceased husband, and she gave the keys to William Roupell, her son. He after a short time went and examined the strong box, or safe, of the testator, and afterwards went up to his father's bedroom and opened the escritoire, and there after a short search he found the will of October, 1850, with the codicil of the 30th of August, 1856, the ink upon which was then scarcely dry. Gentlemen, there he stood face to face with his dead father, his dead father's will in his hand, and that will informed him that within a very few minutes after he should hear the words, "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," pronounced over his father's body, he must stand face to face with his father's executors, the trustees of his father's property, for the benefit of his young brother, Richard, then a boy of sixteen at school. Gentlemen, that will was ruin and destruction to him, to his honour and his character—perhaps to his very liberty; it would be infamy to him and to his name, if once it took effect. Gentlemen, it has been said, "Conscience doth make cowards of us all;" but William Roupell was a bold, an able, and determined man, possessed of qualities and abilities which, if they had been devoted to higher objects, might have obtained for him an honourable reputation, and conscience made no coward of him; for he made up his mind, in the face of his dead father, lying dead upon his bed, as to the course he should pursue. It would not do to destroy the will; for probably there would be the draught of it at the office of the proctors. It must be annulled. It must be allowed to exist, but be destroyed in effect. A new will revoking it must be prepared. This time he did not avail himself of the unreflecting confidence of Mr. Whitaker. He must do it all himself. He had but little time to do it in. He slept at Cross-street that night, and where his father's dead body lay, there before him, he carried out his design. He knew that his father had in his employ a man named Muggeridge. He knew he was an aged man—about eighty-five years of age; and he knew that "dead men tell no tales." He knew that Muggeridge was a collector of his father's moneys, and had always money of his father's in his hands. He went to him the day after his father's death with a pretended message from his mother that he was to give Muggeridge 5*l.* for mourning; gave him the money, and took his receipt. He thus had a true signature of Muggeridge's to imitate and copy, and he resolved that he should appear to be one of the attesting witnesses of the will he designed to forge. There was not time, indeed, to prepare a new will, devising the property to different trustees for different children. Moreover, that would not answer his purpose. He wanted to obtain the entire control over all the property of his father. But he knew that there are such things as common and comprehensive forms of wills, by which a testator might give the whole of his property, real and personal, to any person whom he proposed to benefit. And he went to a Mr. Causton, a law stationer in Gracechurch-street, and purchased one of these forms, filled it up, adapting it to the circumstances of the testator's property, and then in his own handwriting devised all his father's property to his mother, appointing himself and his mother executor and executrix. That will, gentlemen, was at Doctors' Commons, and is here to-day (it is the will afterwards set forth). It has been inspected by many persons well acquainted with the character of the testator's handwriting and of William Roupell's, and they will satisfy you that every word of that will, the whole body of the will, and the pretended signature of his father thereto, are in the handwriting of William Roupell, and I have no doubt that I shall be able to satisfy you that the signature of "James Muggeridge" is not the signature of that man. In other words, I shall prove that the will and the signatures thereto (except his own) were forged by William Roupell. Gentlemen, there is a circumstance to which I must now call your attention. Mrs. Roupell, the mother of William Roupell, and the widow of the testator, went, as I have said, to his house with William as soon as she heard of his death. She had been in constant attendance upon him, though not passing a night in the same house with him, except from the 5th of September to the day of his death. His health had been failing, and she had been in almost constant attendance upon him during that time. But it does not appear that she had any knowledge of the contents of any of his wills. Gentlemen, a woman who has consorted for some years with a man under concealment never enjoys that confidence which is reposed in a wife. There is something, Gentlemen, in the solemn engagement to take a woman "for better, for worse, in sickness and health, in riches and poverty, until death do them part," which unites and identifies the man and woman in a way which mere natural affection and the "casual, unendeared" joys of an illicit connection can never effect. As little can the woman be the friend, in the full sense of the word, of the man who has dealt with her for years as a toy, to be broken and replace at his caprice, as that a woman can become, as a wife is the glory of a man so long as she continues to be his shame. Mrs. Roupell has passed a great part of her life, and all her womanhood, connected with Mr. Roupell, for she had first lived with him at the age of 17; in the capacity of his mistress. She had lived with him for some time under the name of Mrs. Carter and gave birth to her eldest son, William; and after her marriage in 1838, her son the plaintiff was born. Even when married, there never was that constant and open cobabitation which usually subsists in the case of husband and wife. He visited her on the Saturday and returned on the Monday, and probably during the whole time of her connection with him she never spent six months in his company. Do not suppose, gentlemen, that I am inclined in any way to speak harshly of Mrs. Roupell. She seems to have been a good-hearted woman; and we know perfectly well that if women are not wives it is not, generally speaking, their fault, and that if men, under such circumstances, were as willing to become husbands as women are to become wives, there would be far less sin and misery in the world. However, Mrs. Roupell did not possess the entire and perfect confidence of her husband, and it does not appear that she was informed of the contents of any of the wills. The forged will being prepared in the way I have mentioned. William Roupell went boldly, and no doubt sorrowfully to the funeral, and afterwards it was read, his mother not being present; and as it disposed of the property in her favour, if anybody entertained a doubt about it, no one ventured to express it. The will was dated on the 2nd of September, and I think I shall be able to show that it could not have been executed by him or by his father on that day. But beyond all doubt, I shall satisfy you that the deed of gift of the 28th of July, 1855, and the will of the 2nd of September, 1856, were both forgeries. Well, gentlemen, Mr. William Roupell, having succeeded in passing the ordeal of the funeral, next took the forged will to Messrs. Ring, his father's proctors, in whose office at that time was the draught for the codicil of August 31st last, confirming the former will of 1850. I need not tell you that they were extremely surprised when called upon by him to obtain probate for the will dated so soon after as the 2nd of September. They suggested that his mother should prove it as executrix, but he professed that it was not her wish to act, and afterwards showed them a letter from her to that effect. He alone then proved the will; and, though the property under that will was his mother's, he had unbounded influence over her; her establishment at Aspen House was kept up as before, and she received the sums she usually received, but, with the exception of the smaller matters, William Roupell managed everything. His mother does not seem ever to have been a woman of business, and as for his brother Richard, his mind at that time ran on other matters than business, and he relied entirely upon his elder brother. Well, gentlemen, William Roupell embarked then in a career of extravagance and ambition, such as it was, which at the time astonished, and to some extent scandalized, the metropolis. He stood for Lambeth, and seemed to act like a man resolved to get rid as fast as possible of the burden of his enormous wealth. The fact is, he sold estate after estate, getting his mother to consent to the disposal of them, he promising to settle on her 3,000*l.* a-year. So it went on, until at last he became hopelessly involved. Discoveries were made as to his dealings with various properties, so as to leave him no escape but to tell the truth to those interested in it. His younger brother Richard, the plaintiff, when he came of age wrote him a letter.

Mr. Bovill objected to this as against his clients, who purchased under the title of William Roupell derived under the deed of the 28th of July, 1855. Nothing after that date could be evidence.

The learned Baron ruled that the letter was not evidence, as the title of the defendant must depend on the state of things at the time of that deed, or of the will of 1856.

Mr. Serjeant Shee continued his statement. Gentlemen, on the 30th of March William Roupell left England, but before he did so he burnt a large quantity of papers and deeds. Gentlemen, before I sit down I will Just state the nature of the evidence I shall adduce. I shall prove, in the first place, that the testator at the time of his death was seised of this property. Next I shall prove the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Roupell, and that the plaintiff, Richard, is their eldest son. I shall then call William Roupell himself before you. (This announcement, realizing previous rumours, created a great sensation.) As to him, I have refrained from any observations I could avoid. Gentlemen, William Roupell has ruined his mother and his brother, and I can well understand that may be prompted, though at the risk of the most calamitous circumstances to himself, by the feelings of natural affection towards those he has injured; but he his entitled also to the credit of coming forward to obey the dictates of duty and of moral obligation. If he has done this wrong, no man who thinks seriously on the subject can doubt for a moment that it is his duty to make reparation, though in making it he may seriously compromise the interests of those who have relied on his truth and honesty. Yet it is his duty to make it, and to come forward here and state the truth to you. You will judge from his statement whether it is not the truth that he forget that deed and that will. He will be confirmed by all the other facts in the case, and that evidence alone, I think, would suffice to satisfy you that the deed of 1855 and the will of 1856 are forgeries, and the forgery of Wm. Roupell

Some evidence was then given to prove the possession of the farm by Mr. Roupell, sen., the birth of William Roupell before the marriage of his parents, and the making of the will of 1850, and the subsequent codicils. Mr. Bovill, early in the course of the evidence, intimated that, as he thought it a very hard thing that his client, who had bought and paid for the property, should be robbed of it, he should resist the action by every possible mode, and should take every possible objection, and insist on the most rigid regularity in the proceedings and the proofs. Mr. Serjeant Shee said that under the circumstances he could not complain of this. The learned Baron observed that he thought the learned counsel for the defendant would be justified in taking every objection in order to secure strict legal proof. Mr. Bovill accordingly took so many objections, and urged them with such tenacity, that, owing to the lapse of time, the evidence, as it approached the important part of the case, became beset with more and more difficulty, and an hour or two were spent in the attempt to substantiate it by other witnesses than the party mainly concerned, and it soon became evident, every step being obstinately contested, that there would be great difficulty, if not impossibility, in establishing it without calling that person,—that is, William Roupell himself, the chief actor in the matter. Mr. Treadwell was one of the witnesses called with a view to establish that part of the transaction with which he was connected. But the objections urged at every step seemed to interpose insuperable difficulty in getting it from him. Mr. Powell, the law stationer, was then called to prove that which was the most vital part of the case, the copying of the real deeds by the order of William Roupell; but, though he proved that on the 16th of July, 1855, William Roupell came to his office (as he often did), and that conveyances were copied, and engrossed, when the witness went on to state what the deeds related to, Mr. Bovill interposed his objections, and urged them with such force, tenacity, and skill that no way seemed to be made, and at last, Mr. Serjeant Shee, after two or three hours had been passed in the obstinately-contested struggle, called "William Roupell."

There was here a hush of eager expectation and suspense as to whether the call would be answered, and whether a man lately in the position of Member of Parliament would really come forward to prove by his own confession a series of forgeries, perjuries and frauds almost without example. The suspense, however, was but for a few moments. As soon as he could make his way through the crowd to the witness-box, a gentlemanly-looking man, who answered to the name of William Roupell, made his appearance there, and was at once sworn as a witness. Still, people doubted whether he would really answer the terrible questions which would have to be put to him, and whether he would really confess the series of crimes charged against him. But he proceeded to give his evidence with the most perfect coolness and self-possession, and the most quiet and composed air, though in a tone serious and grave, and as though quiet sensible of the effect and result of what he was saying. Every word he uttered was said with consideration, and sometimes with a long pause, but at the same time with an air of the most entire truthfulness and candour.

Mr. Serjeant Shee examined him, and with unfaltering minuteness he detailed the history of the various forgeries already alluded to. He told the jury how he had obtained the deeds of the Norbiton estate from his father, and how he had contrived to get the deed of gift, by which that estate was transferred to him, executed and attested. Mr. Serjeant Shee called on the counsel for the defendant to produce the forged deed of gift, and after a long struggle the deed of conveyance to the defendant was produced by Mr. Bovill, and put in and read. It did not recite the forged deed at length, but recited that William Roupell, the conveying party, was seised in fee. Mr. Serjeant Shee thereupon elicited from the witness that this recital was false, and then again called for the forged deed of gift to him. After some further argument, Mr. Bovill produced it under protest. The deed, dated 28th July, 1855, was then put in and read, being first identified by the witness, who inspected it with great coolness, and pointed out particularly that it was sealed with a seal of his own which his father never used at all. Mr. Serjeant Shee then went on to examine the witness as to the forgery of the will of the 2nd of September 1856.

He stated that on the day of the death he got the keys from his father's housekeeper, found the will of 1850 with the codicil of the 30th of August confirming it, and secreted and suppressed it. He went on to say that he afterwards found it on the night before he left England. By that will the property in question, with others, was left to trustees for his brother Richard, the plaintiff. Having ascertained what it was (he said), I got a form of a will from a law stationer, altered it so as to adapt it, and drew out a draft will. I then, went to old Muggeridge, who was very old and infirm, and got him to sign a receipt for 5*l.*, which I afterwards burnt, and, having thus obtained his signature, I added it to the will, on which was written an attestation as of a will, and I then forged my father's signature and added it to my own attestation. I then filled in the paper with the will which I had prepared. [The forged will, dated the 2nd of September, 1856, was here produced, put in, and read,] Muggeridge's signature was difficult to imitate. I at last succeeded in imitating it. I wrote my father's signature with his own pen, a short quill pen, and also that of Muggeridge. My own I wrote with my gold pen, and as lightly as I could, to make the contrast as strong as possible with the others. I did this a few days after my father's death. He died on the 12th of September, 1856. The witness went on to say that his mother had been at his father's daily from the 5th till the 12th, when he died.

Mr. Serjeant Shee—Was any one aware of your making that forged will before you had done it? Witness—No one. Mr. Serjeant Shee—Did your mother know it? Witness—She knew nothing of it. Mr. Serjeant Shee—When did you tell her of it? Mr. Bovill obtected, and Mr. Serjeant Shee went on to ask to whom witness had first mentioned it. He said, to his uncle, Mr. Watts; then to Messrs. Ring, whom he desired to get it proved. He stated, in conclusion, that he had left England on the 30th of March last, and before leaving had burnt a great quantity of deeds and papers.

Mr. Bovill rose near six o'clock to cross-examine the witness. Have you not sworn that the will of the 2nd of September was your father's will? Witness—Yes. I am sorry to say that I have sworn it before the surrogate. Mr. Bovill—You admit, then, that you have been guilty of perjury? Witness—Yes. Mr. Bovill—Wilful and deliberate perjury? Witness (with consideration)—Deliberate, no doubt. Mr. Bovill—Wilfully? Witness—Wilfully in a legal sense. Mr. Bovill—In every sense! In what sense have you not committed wilful perjury? Witness—I have not come here to defend myself. Mr. Bovill—You acknowledge that you have committed wilful perjury? Witness—Clearly so.

Mr. Baron Martin here intimated that the learned counsel might, if he pleased, reserve the rest of his cross-examination till the next day Mr. Bovill said he should be glad to do so; but this witness, where was he to be detained? Mr. Baron Martin at once ordered him into custody and the trial was then adjourned.

On the following morning the court was again crowded. The interest felt in the case was, of course, greatly heightened by the examination of William Roupell on the previous day, and the knowledge that he was still to be cross-examined, and that his mother and brother were also to be called. On the part of a number of persons the interest felt was, as we have before stated, deep, personal, and pecuniary; but even among the rest of the crowded audience there were many whose presence there was not the result of mere curiosity. There were many present who had known the self-convicted criminal from his boyhood, and there were among those on the bench some who had met him not long ago in private society, and who had now to see him slowly but surely consigning himself to a felon's doom. The very counsel who was now to cross-examine him had sat with him in Parliament. There were rumours of a probable settlement; and there were, in fact, offers made on the previous day on one side, and considered by the other. This, however, was before the examination of William Roupell. After that it was not heard that similar offers had been renewed, and counsel met each other apparently resolved to continue the contest to the utmost. There were, however, as may be conceived, strong reasons for a desire on both sides to settle, although true it was that the chief actor had been examined, so that it was too late altogether to prevent disclosure; there were yet the mother and the brother to be examined, and it was well known that both of them naturally shrank from examination. The brother, the plaintiff, was present in court on both days, and sat behind his counsel, looking at his brother with a saddened expression of countenance, as he went through the narrative of his crimes, and it was easy to see that to him the whole proceeding was extremely painful. While as to the mother, she was waiting outside as a witness to be examined—in a state of mind more easy to imagine than describe. On the other hand, the tone and manner in which the culprit had given his evidence, and the terrible fate which it foreboded to him, satisfied all who heard it of its entire truthfulness, of the hopelessness of any endeavour to break it down. He went through the ordeal of a long cross-examination by an experienced and skilful counsel, not only without in the least weakening, but, on the contrary, at every step confirming and strengthening it. Under these circumstances no one was surprised when, soon after the court reassembled, Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., were seen to go out of court together, evidently with a view to confer upon terms of arrangement, and though their long absence, which lasted during the whole cross-examination of the witness, showed the difficulty of their task, and also showed their mutual desire to accomplish it ultimately, it will be seen they succeeded, and the cause was settled. But, in the meantime, the trial was continued.

When the court had been formally opened, Mr. Roupell was again placed in the witness-box to undergo further cross-examination. In answer to questions put to him by Mr. Bovill, he said:—

The nature of my father's property at the time of his death I should estimate thus:—Roupell Park about 150,000*l.* and Roupell street about 50,000*l.* In 1853 Roupell Park was not worth more than 40,000*l.*, but 150,000*l.* has been laid out upon it, and I consider it to be worth now nearly 200,000*l.* I borrowed money on mortgage for the purpose of improving this estate, and I say that all these deeds are also forgeries. Mr. Bovill—And our object is to get 200,000*l.* for your brother? Mr. Roupell—On my oath, no. Mr. Bovill—If you make out these mortgage deeds to be forgeries, will not the effect be that your brother will get the property? Mr. Roupell—I know that he will be entitled to it.

The witness then proceeded to state that he had raised upon various estates belonging to his father about 184,000*l.*, in addition to which he obtained the freehold of the estate which was the subject of the present action by forgery.

Mr. Bovill—Then the effect of the jury believing the story that you have told, if they should do so, will be to put your brother into possession of 184,000*l.* and upwards? Mr. Roupell—I consider he is entitled to it. In answer to another question, Mr. Roupell said that he considered that some portions of the estates, by proceedings he had taken, were secured to his brother, and were "safe from all antagonists." Mr. Bovill—Safe from all antagonists! That is your expression, is it? Mr. Roupell—Yes. Mr. Bovill—How many conveyances did you execute altogether? Mr. Roupell—I want to conceal nothing. I am very sorry for what I have done, and desire to tell the truth. Mr. Bovill—How many conveyances of property have you execute to poor people in the parish of Lambeth alone? Mr. Roupell—I cannot say exactly. I think I have executed about ten conveyances. Mr. Bovill—And you allege that the whole of them are forged? Mr. Roupell—Yes. Mr. Bovill—To enable your brother to get the property? Mr. Roupell—Yes. Mr. Bovill—And what should you say is the total amount of property you expect to recover? Nearly 300,000*l.*? Mr. Roupell—Quite 300,000*l.* Cross-examined—The improvements I effected were by the money I obtained from my father by improper means. Mr. Bovill—By stealing? Mr. Roupell—Yes; I obtained 10,000*l.* from my father in one transaction—5,000*l.* in cash, and 5,000*l.* which he wrote off for a supposed claim he had upon the Unity Company. Mr. Bovill—Then you allege that you stole 5,000*l.*, and obtained another 5,000*l.* by fraud? Mr. Roupell—Yes. Mr. Bovill—How much money did you obtain by fraudulent means during your father's lifetime? Mr. Roupell—About 70,000*l.*

Mr. Bovill—Did your mother concur in these proceedings?

Mr. Roupell—Yes. I told her my father had at my request made a will by which he bequeathed her all his property; that he had previously, in 1850, made another will, in which he described me as "My son, called William Roupell," and that he intended to revoke that will, and that my father had given me instructions how to dispose of the property, and he trusted to her and myself to carry out his wishes. This was partly true and partly false. It was true that my father intended to have revoked the will of 1850 and to make an entirely fresh will; but he failed, when he went in August to Doctors' Commons, in seeing the senior partner, and merely added a codicil. A few days before his death he said that he must throw aside all delicacy and "do it," and he then took me into his private room up stairs, opened his bureau, took out his will, opened that part where the codicil had been added and told me to write another codicil to his dictation. I commenced the heading of the codicil, and he told me that he apprehended there would be great trouble in the management of his scattered property; that he resolved to secure to my mother, brothers, and sisters, a fixed allowance in lieu of the property bequeathed to them by his will, and that as I had proved myself in the conduct of a suit in which we had been engaged, and in other modes, that I was a capable man of business, or something to that effect, he thought it would be better to convey the whole of the property to me. He then directed me to give by codicil to the members of my family the rental of the Brixton estate and the Roupell Park estate, which he believed to be 3,250*l.* per annum but allowing for deductions he thought there would be about 3,000*l.* a year to divide amongst the family. He then commenced describing how he wished the money to be divided among the members, and I stopped him by saying that he was too weak to trouble himself with the will at that late hour of the night, that I was unprovided with witnesses, and I thought that it would be better not to disturb his existing will. My reason for breaking off the matter was that he had selected the Roupell Park estate, of which I was wrongfully in possession, as security for my family, and that such a codicil would lead to the exposure of the fraud I had committed.

Mr. Bovill—What part of the story you told your mother was false?

Mr. Roupell—That part in which I represented that my father wished her to have the whole of the property.

Mr. Bovill—Then you did see the will of 1850 before your father's death?

Mr. Roupell—I did, but I had no opportunity to read it. I knew the main features of the will from Mr. Ring, my father's proctor. He did not tell me, the son, the contents of my father's will, but he is an old garrulous man, and I got the information from him in the course of conversation. At the time I had this conversation with my father I intended to have destroyed the will the moment I could get it into my possession.

Mr. Bovill—Without knowing its contents?

Mr. Roupell—Yes but I knew I was in wrongful possession of several of the estates, and I was satisfied. I was may father's favourite son for the last three years of his life and after I had committed these frauds. My brother John quarrelled with my father and he had practically forbidden him the house. He went to the Cape of Good Hope. I furnished him with the money to get there. He had no visible means of subsistence when he was in England. I never accused my brother John of stealing 500*l.* and giving it to a woman. I became my father's favourite son in consequence of my good conduct, as it appeared to him, and as I wished to make it appear. He was very fond of me, and said he thought I should be a great man.

Mr. Bovill—And he would give you the means of being so?

Mr. Roupell—No. I did not expect that he would leave me a large fortune at his death, but I expected that he would make ample provision for me. etc. thought he would leave me the Roupell Park estate; and this induced me, to some extent, to obtain possession of it by improper means.

Mr. Bovill—In March, 1862, were not all your available means exhausted?

Mr. Roupell—Yes, unless I resorted to questionable means to obtain money. I had been defrauded and robbed of my money, and in March, 1862, I could not go on any longer without defrauding other persons.

Mr. Bovill—How came you to hesitate to do so?

Mr. Roupell—I was influenced then by the same feeling which influenced me in returning to England from a place of safety. I was at last awakened to a sense of the enormity of the sin I had committed.

Mr. Bovill—If all these deeds are enforced, are not the whole of your family practically ruined?

Mr. Roupell—There would have still been a balance of 10,000*l.* or 11,000*l.*, and also a settlement upon my mother's marriage settlement; but I am afraid the value of the latter has been very seriously affected by what I have done. The settlement was made by my mother, myself, and my brother Richard in 1860.

Mr. Bovill—What, do you mean to say that the plaintiff, and your mother, and yourself concurred in this settlement in 1860? Mr. Roupell—My mother was an unwilling party to the proceedings. Mr. Bovill—Then in 1,860 you made this settlement for the benefit of your family? Mr. Roupell—Yes. Mr. Bovill—But if I understand you right, you say that this settlement is involved by reason of the forgeries that you have committed? Mr. Roupell—Yes. Mr. Bovill—And if this action is successful the plaintiff will also get the 50,000*l.* secured under this settlement? Mr. Roupell Yes, I presume so.

At this stage of the case a consultation took place between the learned counsel on both sides, which continued for a considerable time, the witness all the while standing in the witness-box, the "observed of all observers," evidently with a deep feeling of his position. At length Mr. Bovill resumed his cross-examination, and asked Mr. Roupell to state the particulars of the will of 1850. Mr. Roupell, in reply, stated that by the will of 1850 certain gentlemen were appointed as trustees and executors, and he was to be one of them. His father devised to his mother all the household furniture, together with his shares in the Lambeth Water Works Company and the Alliance Marine Company, subject to an allowance of 200*l.* a year to his brother John for his life. He also bequeathed to her all the money in the house at the time of his death and the money deposited at the bankers'. He also decreed to her the factory in Gravel-lane, and the stock-in-trade, also two houses in Cross-street, and his ground-rents in Hatfield-place, and his copyhold property in Broadwall. He also devised her some leaseholds and his ground rents in the Cornwell road. The Kingston estate was devised to his brother Richard, the plaintiff, in fee, and in the event of his not devising the property by will or deed it was to be divided at his death among the surviving children. He also devised the Roupell Park estate, with the exception of Aspen House, to the plaintiff. The Roupell-street estate was devised to witness, and he also directed by the will that he should manage the estates and charge commission for his services. The Worely estate was likewise devised to his brother Richard. In reply to questions from Serjeant Shee, Mr. Roupell also stated that neither his brother, his mother, nor any of his family, knew of any of the frauds he had committed before he left England.

Mr. Serjeant Shee then informed his lordship that he was in a position to agree to a juror being withdrawn. He, at the same time, said that it had been arranged that the plaintiff and the defendant should divide the price of the estate, and that the plaintiff would assist by all the means in his power to give the defendant a proper title.

Baron Martin directed that Mr. Roupell should be at once taken before a magistrate, and that the alleged deed of gift should be impounded and produced in evidence against him.

The witness, William Roupell, was then removed in custody, and the Court broke up.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Court Mr. Roupell was brought before the Guildford magistrates on a charge of feloniously forging a certain deed with intent to defraud. He described himself as "William Roupell, aged thirty-one late of Aspen House Brixton gentleman" The deed of gift that had been brought forward as evidence on the trial before Baron Martin and which had been impounded by order of that learned judge, was produced, and Bennett, a short-hand writer, was sworn, and stated that he had heard the prisoner admit that the signature to this deed, which purported to be the signature of his father, was a forgery, and that he had himself forged it to the deed. When the case had been completed, the chairman addressed Mr. Roupell, and after giving him the usual statutory caution, told him he was at liberty to say anything he pleased in answer to the charge, but that what he did say would be taken down in writing, and might be used against him at his trial. He replied that he should like to say a few words, and he then made the following statement to the bench:—"I wish simply to say that I voluntarily left a place where I was in perfect safety in Spain, for the purpose of returning to England to make the statement that I have done in this cause, and I returned quite openly. I was recognized in Richmond church on Sunday, the 10th inst., and again in the afternoon of the same day in the public promenade between Richmond and Kew Gardens. I don't wish to say anything more." He was then asked whether he would sign the statement he had made, after it had been taken down in writing, and he readily consented to do so and signed the paper, after which he was fully committed to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, within which jurisdiction the offence was committed. Upon the prisoner's own statement he has rendered himself amenable to the charges of perjury and forgery, and also with fraudulently making away with deeds that were entrusted to him for a specific purpose; but in all probability the only charge that will be proceeded with will be the forgery of the deed of gift, and if he should be convicted of that offence he is liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The trial of Mr. Roupell will not take place till the September session of the Central Criminal Court, which will commence on the 22nd of that month. It appears to be not at all improbable that some more proceedings of an extraordinary nature are likely to arise in reference to this peculiar case. We have stated above that Mr. Roupell was given into custody by Mr. Baron Martin, and taken before a magistrate upon the charge of forging the deed of gift. The only evidence that was then gone into in support of the charge was a proof that he had admitted, while under examination that he had forged the deed in question, and upon this evidence alone he stands committed. This evidence, it is now stated, is considered totally insufficient to support such a charge, and if he should be tried upon this evidence alone, it is believed that he would be acquitted. It appears to be also very doubtful whether such evidence would be admissible, particularly as it was given without any caution from the judge that Mr. Roupell was not bound to answer any questions that might tend to criminate himself, and under the compulsion of an oath. Moreover, Mr. Tongue the gentleman who was bound over to prosecute, is merely the associate who sits on the civil side during the assizes, and he is not at all connected with criminal matters, and if he were to incur the expense of putting the case into the hands of some experienced attorney, with instructions to proceed with the prosecution, and procure the necessary evidence to support the charge, it would appear that there is no source from which the money so expended could be refunded; and it is not very likely that he will incur so serious a responsibility. It is also stated that if the evidence that was to have been adduced on behalf of the defendant had been gone into at the trial at Guildford, it would have tended to make the enquiry of a still more extraordinary character. The case that would have been set up was, that both the deed of gift and the will of the 2nd of September 1856, under which Mr. Roupell came into possession of the property, were genuine instruments, and very strong evidence indeed would have been brought forward to establish these facts. It would, of course, also have been suggested that William Roupell's confession of forgery was merely an afterthought for the purpose of getting the property back to the use of his family, and there were a great many strong facts that would have materially favoured such a suggestion. It appears that there were nearly fifty witnesses at Guildford on behalf of the defendant—a great many of whom had had intimate and extensive business transactions with Richard Palmer Roupell, the father of Mr. William Roupell, and were perfectly well acquainted with his hand-writing, and the greater part of these witnesses would have expressed their positive belief that the signature to the will and the deed of gift were the genuine signatures of the old man, and they would have spoken to this important fact without the slightest doubt or hesitation; and it at the same time appears to be perfectly clear that but for what has since taken place, the genuineness of these signatures would never for a moment have been disputed. Besides the evidence of those witnesses as to the hand-writing there were a great many who would have proved positively that the deceased had upon several occasions stated that he had given the Kingston Estate to his son William, and that he had nothing more to do with it, and this would have been very material evidence to support the supposition that the deed of gift was a genuine instrument and, if the case had gone to the jury upon these facts, it is very doubtful whether the defendant would not have obtained a verdict. It has been already stated that the amount of property squandered away by William Roupell was between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.*, but there are good grounds for believing that, in addition to this enormous sum, he is considerably in debt and otherwise involved. Before he left Guildford he was served with a writ for 600*l.* by one of the officers of the sheriff of Surrey.

"A Lambethian" writes to the *Times* as follows:—

"Sir,—In the course of the examination of Mr. Roupell it will have been observed that he more than once stated that 'he had been robbed and defrauded by others;' yet, strange to say, this avowal was not followed in either instance by what would appear to have been the natural rejoinder. 'By whom'? Had this, as it appears to me, pertinent question been asked, I believe startling revelations would have been the result. It may be true, and doubtless is, that neither his mother nor brother knew of these forgeries and frauds until the evening prior to his leaving this country; but it is generally believed in this borough that another relative who has had from Mr. Roupell the great bulk of the money he has raised, not only knew of the forgeries prior to his leaving this country, but was cognizant of them soon after they were perpetrated, and has from time to time made this knowledge the means of enforcing his demands. The insertion of this letter may, perhaps, tend to a little enlightenment on these points at the coming trial."

LOCAL.

THE MUSIC ON AND ADJOINING THE PUBLIC ROADS becomes at this season of the year a very great nuisance. We have a most immense respect for "our native friends,"—of course, and are strong advocates for liberty and equality, if not fraternity, on the streets. But really these native demonstrations are a little too much of a good thing and ought to be put a stop to. In the crowded state of the thoroughfares of Bombay it is already sufficiently difficult for even a good coachman to tread his way with a pair of reasonably spirited animals without collision or accident of some kind. But in addition to unavoidable causes of trouble to have the chance of farther trouble,—nay the certainty of it, some day,—all on account of these wretched Tom-toms, for permission to get up which, from the Senior Magistrate of Police we believe the Municipality gains at the magnificent rate of one rupee each, this, we say is too bad. May we hope that a Bishop's horses will run off some day, and lead to the breaking of his—hat? There are more than one of the Right Reverend order in Bombay; and we do not mind, to which of them this little misfortune may happen. But really the musical (!) nuisance must be put down.

CATTLE POUND AND SLAUGHTER HOUSE AT MAHIM.—Mr. Watson, the Inspector of Slaughter-houses, etc., reported some time since to the Municipal Commissioners that some repairs were required to be done to the loose stone wall round the sheep depôt at Mahim, and at the same time the Inspector took the opportunity of mentioning to them that the depôt itself was too small and that it was advisible to enlarge it. Since then the wall has been repaired and the surveyor reports that it would be advisible to enlarge the depôt, and suggested that Government should be applied to for a grant of the adjoining ground. This suggestion the Commissioners have fell in with and have made an application to Government that the open ground round the pound might be given to them for the purposes of the slaughter-house and cattle pen, as it would soon be required for the convenience of the public.

DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.—There has been complaints lately made to the Police in consequence of some persons having amused themselves with firing bullets from small arms in a very careless manner in the neighbourhood of Middle Colaba, whereby some people living in that locality were exposed to the danger of being struck by the stray bullets. On this circumstance becoming known to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, he directed Mr. Constable Bailey, in charge of the Colaba division of Police, to summon the party or parties who had thus made themselves amenable to the law. Mr. Bailey accordingly applied to the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday on the subject. His Worship observed that he was bound to protect the public in these matters and ordered Mr. Bailey to ascertain the names of the parties and then to summon them before him.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 24*th September* 1862.

BROACH.—Variable, S.W. Ther. 68.
BULSAR.—Cloudy, S.W.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy, N.E.
GALLE.—Cloudy. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded, wind East.
KOLAPORE.—Clear, S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine, S.W. Ther. 81.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 85.
SURAT.—Cloudy, W.S.W.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 23RD TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

BEEF.			Rs.	a.	p.
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4	lbs.	1	0	0
" " 2nd "	5 to 6	"	1	0	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	6 to 8	"	1	0	0
" " 2nd "	8	"	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	10	"	1	0	0
Shins (large or small) each					
Tongues, Fresh			0	3	0
" Salt			0	6	6
Suet (Kidney part)	1	"	0	5	0
" Other	1	"	0	4	0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	5	"	1	0	0
Head each			1	4	0
Feet Four			0	4	0
Liver & Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	"	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	5	0
Breast	1	"	0	3	0
Suet	1	"	0	4	0
Head			0	2	6
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	"	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	4	0
Breast	1	"	0	2	0
Liver and Heart each			0	2	6
Head			0	2	6
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	"	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	3	0
Breast	1	"	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	3½	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd "	4	"	1	0	0
Fore "	4	"	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	5	0
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	5	"	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	"	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	"	1	0	0
Pig (Roaster)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	"	1	0	0
Sausages	4	"	1	0	0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE, WEDNESDAY 24TH SEPT.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—Jacob Ibram and Noora Shurreef were charged with having been found gaming with dice and money on the Mombadevi Tank road on the 23rd instant.

Police Sepoy No. 877 stated that about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before he caught the defendants gambling with dice and money.

The sepoy's evidence was corroborated by another policeman.

The defendants had nothing to say in their defence.

His Worship found them guilty and fined them two rupees each.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—Captain Wetherall, of the ship *Wellington*, appeared to answer the complaint of Dyjee Cassum, a lascar belonging to that ship.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the defendant.

The complainant stated that about fourteen days ago the defendant struck him with a whip on the back twenty times.

The defendant admitted that he had punished the complainant.

His Worship fined the defendant three rupees.

ANOTHER CASE.—Captain Wetherall, defendant in the last case and Mr. Everthen, chief mate, were summoned at the instance of Jannuth Ally for assaulting him.

Mr. Leathes appeared for the defendant.

The complainant stated that both the defendants assaulted him with a whip and ropes end. He was struck on the back of the neck several blows.

The first defendant admitted the charge but the other one denied it.

Captain Wetherall was examined for the defendant Everthen: he said, that he never saw the chief officer strike the complainant or any other man on board the ship.

The Captain admitted that he did strike the defendant.

His Worship dismissed the charge against the mate, but fined the Captain Rs. 3 as he admitted having committed an assault.

Two other charges were preferred against the same defendants by other men belonging to the crew.

The evidence given by the complainants and their witnesses were of a very contradictory nature.

His Worship said that it was clear some of the witnesses had perjured themselves and he could not think of convicting the defendants on such evidence as that given before him; therefore he would dismiss both charges against the defendants.—*Dismissed accordingly.*

A POLICEMAN IN FAULT.—Cristna Gungajee, Police Sepoy, was charged with assaulting a woman named Luckamee.

The prosecutrix stated that the prisoners struck her in a most cowardly manner with his staff on the arm (shows the mark) without any just cause or provocation.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and ordered him to be fined two rupees one of which would be awarded to the prosecutrix.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—EQUITY SIDE.

Matters for hearing this day.

Ramlall Thackoorkseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram, Demurrer for Argument.

Ramlall Thackoorseydass *vs.* Luckmichund Muneeram, Demurrer for Argument.

Moorarbhoy Vrizbhookundass *vs.* Bhagmull Dhunroopmull. Exceptions for Argument.

Petamber Narron and another *vs.* Bhimjee Girdhar, &c. Exceptions for Argument.

ABOLITION OF DUTIES ON COTTON WITHIN THE TERRITORIES OF THE RAJAS OF SEETAMOW AND SILLANA.

(*From the Calcutta, Gazette, Sept.* 13.)

From MAJOR R. J. MEADE, Agent, Governor General, for Central India, to COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B., Secretary to the Government of India,—(dated Indore Residency, 18th August 1862.)

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. $\frac{1}{18}$ of date 18th ultimo, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the Chiefs as per margin have followed the example set by the Nawab of Jowra, and have abolished all duties on Cotton within their respective Territories.

Raja of Seetamow.
" " Sillana.

2. I have addressed each of these Chiefs in suitable terms, commending their adoption of this liberal measure.

3. I take the opportunity of mentioning that many of the Chiefs under this Agency have begun to comprehend and appreciate the probable effects on, and advantages to this country of the present Cotton crisis in England, and that they have expressed a desire to increase the general cultivation of this staple to the utmost extent possible.

4. I have taken much pains, on every suitable occasion, to explain to all concerned the chief causes which have hitherto prevented Indian Cottons competing in price in the English market with that of America and other countries, which may be briefly stated as—

1st.—Inferior and careless cultivation and the use of inferior seed.

2nd.—Carelessness in gathering the crop, the bolls being allowed to fall on the ground and being collected therefrom, instead of being regularly plucked from the tree when ripe.

3rd.—The injurious method commonly adopted of extracting the seeds and partially clearing the Cotton from the dirt and foreign substances which get mixed with it while lying on the ground, by which the staple is seriously damaged, and, to some extent, unfitted for the purposes of the Spinner and Manufacturer.

5. A general desire has been expressed by all the Chiefs to devote more attention and care to the cultivation of this article on the points adverted to above, so as to improve its quality so far as may be found possible; and the Nawabs of Jowra and Baoni, in Bundelkund, have requested me to endeavor to procure for them a supply of American Cotton seed, while many of the other Chiefs would also be glad to get some.

6. I am not aware if any arrangements have been made by the Manchester or any other Cotton Association for supplying good seed where such is thus applied for; but I think it is most important that the means should be available for promptly complying with such requests, and I trust it may be in your power to put me in the way of obtaining for the above purpose any quantity of good seed that may be required.

The sowing season has passed for this year, but it will be well to make betimes such arrangements in this respect as are requisite to ensure the issue of full supplies of seed for next season to those applying there for.

7. Next to good seed simple and cheap Cotton gins, or cleaning machines, and conveniently situated screw presses, for screwing and securing the bales for transit, are the things most urgently required to facilitate the despatch, in good condition, of carefully cultivated Cotton.

8. Several descriptions of cleaning machines have been invented, and efforts have been made by various Officers to bring them into general use; but none of them that I have seen are popular with the Natives, and they have not as yet, to any useful extent, in these parts at least, superseded the common Native gin, which has been employed for the purpose from time immemorial.

Extreme simplicity and lowness of price are essential to the general introductions of an improved cleaning machine, and it is quite hopeless to expect that the poor cultivators and cleaners of Cotton will pay 20 *Rupees* for such a machine when that ordinarily used by them does not cost *one Rupee*.

9. With respect to Cotton presses there is not, that I am aware of, a single one within the limits of this Agency. That formerly at Calpee has not, I am informed, been in use since the Mutiny.

It seems to me to be impossible to over-estimate the injury that huge loose unscrewed bales of Cotton must meet with while in transit on bullocks for considerable distances over dusty roads, many miles of which perhaps run through thorny jungles which abstract a portion of its contents from each bale; but for this there can be no remedy till local presses are established at the most generally convenient place in each Cotton District, and as such presses require a considerable outlay in the first instance, I see little present hope of their introduction by the native Chiefs themselves.

Such a press is much required at Bhind, which is the chief Emporium of the Cotton grown in the North-Eastern Districts of Gwalior, and from which there is a large and increasing export of this staple to Calcutta via Etawah.

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

WE hear that his Excellency the Viceroy, although, for legislative reasons, he cannot start before the middle of January for his progress up country, will probably start about the first of October for a short sea trip, possibly to Port Blair.—*Englishman, Sept.* 13.

IT will be remembered that the ship *Blue Jacket* was lost upon the Saugor Sand some time back; and such is the force of the tides and currents in the Hooghly at this time of the year, that the wreck has drifted and found its way into the Eastern Channel, where it now forms a dangerous obstacle to ships, especially on dark nights, as the masts are on a level with, and at certain states of the tide project above, the surface of the water. The buoy vessel *Grappler* is, we are informed, about to proceed to the wreck and lay down a buoy for the safety of ships navigating the Eastern Channel; and, in the meantime, these remarks may warn the commanders of vessels to keep such a look out as will prevent their being "snagged" by the masts of the lost ship.—*Id.*

ACCOUNTS received from Thibet announce the progress of revolutionary disturbances there, of such a nature as to lead to the suspicion that the Nepaul government is not entirely unconnected with the actors in the facts narrated. It appears that the Delai Lama having been driven from his throne and territory by the Settna Raje, has fled across the Thibetan frontier into China; and having there raised a regular force of considerable numerical strength, is expected back to combat the usurper, and endeavour to recover possession of his own territory, in the ensuing cold season. On the other hand, the Settna Raje is making active preparations to meet him, and the country is in a most disturbed condition.

Nearer to home and our frontier, we learn by accounts from the North-East that a mission is to be despatched to the Deb Raja and the Dhurmo Raja at Bootan, a medical and four military officers, with a Ghoorka guard accompanying the representative of the British government; the guard to consist of fifty men. What the exact object of this mission is, we have not heard; but we suppose that it is of a mixed political and commercial nature. We are on friendly relations with these Rajahs; and trade between our subjects and theirs would be mutually beneficial.—*Id.*

THE disturbers of our Eastern frontier and provinces continue to give evidence of their mischievous activity and insubordination. By advices received from Nowgong, in Assam, we learn that a considerable body of armed Garrows had attacked and plundered traders at Amolee, and then successfully made their way back into the jungle with their booty unpunished. Upon this occurring, a military guard was stationed on the banks of the Kopili river; a mere local and a temporary measure adopted after the mischief had been done, and in no way likely, as far as we or any one else can understand, to check the depredations of these robbers in other directions, or lead to the ultimate pacification of the country and the protection of our own subjects. These objects, which it is the bounden duty of the government to accomplish at any expense, can never be attained until measures of extreme activity and severity shall be adopted, and carried out in such a fashion as shall really strike awe into the barbarous and predatory tribes on and beyond our frontier. This has never yet been done; and acting against these enemies according to the rules of regular and civilised warfare is only adding fuel to the fire and teaching them to despise the power of a government which has only to order their annihilation, and it is as good as accomplished.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

THE INCOME TAX CIRCULAR.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,—By desire of the Chamber of Commerce I have the honor to request the attention of Government to a Circular letter addressed by the Income Tax Commissioner to the Trading Community of Madras under date 8th September, calling upon each Firm to forward lists of all persons who have consigned goods to them for sale and statements of the profits made by such sales, since August 1860, with a view to levying Income Tax upon the annual profits of the consigners.

I am instructed to submit for the consideration of Government:—

1st. That it is not in the power of the consignees to furnish the return of profits derived from consignments to this country.

2nd. That the Income Tax Act does not convey to the Commissioners the power of levying a Tax upon the profits of a Trade which are only in part realised, and cannot be ascertained in this country.

Consignees are frequently imperfectly informed of the value of goods sent to them,—on some occasions directions are conveyed by the owners to sell at a certain price, without reference being made, or any clue being furnished to the actual value of the goods. Again it is quite impossible for the consignees of one port to give the returns of a consigners business in the other Indian markets—thus—a shipper might make a profit on his ventures to Madras, and sustain losses on his consignment to the other Presidencies. A shipper may also make consignments to more than one Agent—each of the Agents being unaware of the business of the other and one consignment may result in a profit another in a loss—but it is impossible that the Income arising from the business can be known to an Agent, who has moreover no power whatever to compel the shipper to declare the results of his trading. It is not of unfrequent occurrence for the actual proprietor of the goods sent here for sale, to be altogether unknown to the consignee.

The Government is probably aware that an extensive business exists in Native consigners from Ceylon, the Straits and other foreign ports the estimated profits on which, could only be ascertained by a large amount of coercion.

With regard to the second point. The framers of the Income Tax Act would appear to have contemplated the levying of the tax upon the profits of trade carried on in this country, owned or shared in by persons resident out of India,—but the Chamber submits that there was no design entertained, and no power conveyed of taxing a trade so widely differing from that indicated in the Act, as the trade in foreign consignments—a business which has its origin abroad, merely accomplishes in this country one stage in its progress, and is not completed nor are its results ascertained until the returns for the proceeds of the sales whether they may be made in Bills of Exchange, or in Produce, are realised by the consigner in the exporting country.

The Indian is framed from the English Income Tax Act and the form of tax now sought to be levied is quite unknown in England—no exporter from India, was ever taxed in England for his profits on consignments made to that country.

Since the receipt of the Income Tax Commissioner's requisition, the Chamber has communicated with the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay and it has been ascertained, that the Commissioners of those Presidencies have never raised such a demand.

The Madras Commissioners seek to make this novel imposition of the Tax retrospective, and have called for returns of consignments made in 1860 upon transactions closed, and long since disposed of.

Finally on a review of the circumstances stated, the Chamber trusts that the Government will see fit to order the Income Tax Commissioners to withdraw their demand, and instruct them to conduct their proceedings in accordance with the late orders of Government of India and the practice that obtains in the other Presidencies where the Income Tax Act is equally in force.

Copies of the communications with their enclosures referred to in this letter are enclosed.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. CRAKE, Chairman,
Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Madras, 18th Sept., 1862.—*Times, Sept.* 19.

NEILGHERRIES.

WE have the pleasure to acknowledge, with thanks, the subjoined Memorandum, shewing the value and descriptions of small coins, and Bank notes available in the talook Treasury at Ootacamund, for issue, kindly forwarded to us by Mr. Grant, our respected Collector, —for the information of the public here.

"Parties requiring change are informed that the following denominations of coins to the amount stated are available at the Neilgherry Talook Treasury.

	No.
Half Rupees	8,755
Quarter do.	23,290
Double anna pieces	23,670
Half anna pieces	67,819
Quarter anna pieces	54,422
Single pice pieces	69,707

PAPER CURRENCY NOTES.	Amount.
21 Notes of 500 Rupees, each	10,500
35 " of 100 Rupees, each	3,500
6 " of 50 Rupees, each	300
105 " of 20 Rupees, each	2,100
70 " of 10 Rupees, each	700

P. GRANT, Collector.

Ootacamund, 8th September 1862.—*Nilgherry Star, Sept.* 17.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE cannot now complain of want of rain. If we complained at all, it would be that we are getting too much. But those well up in subjects rural pronounce it "beautiful," and "just the thing."

It has rained heavily the last three or four days. The showers with which we were favored yesterday, were accompanied by vivid lightning, and claps of thunder too near and loud to be pleasant.—*Delhi Gazette, September* 18.

OUDH.

WE believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Campbell will proceed in November next to Calcutta, to officiate, as one of the Judges of the High Court, and that either Mr. Tucker from Sultampore, or Mr. Simson from Baraitch, will officiate as Judicial Commissioner during his absence, or until further orders.—*Gazette, Sept.* 17.

WE regret to announce that, owing to unforeseen and unexpected, circumstances, the opening of the railroad to Benares has unfortunately to be postponed for many months, and will not, as we formerly stated, be inaugurated in November next. The circumstance giving rise to this untoward delay—for any delay in completing the line to Allahabad must be a matter of regret—is, that the Engineers now find, that the bridge over the Kurrumnassa in deficient in water-way; and it is, therefore, necessary to construct two other openings or arches, so as to prevent the possibility of any similar accident arising such as occurred during the late rains. The rush of water from the hills having been more than usually heavy, could not, on arrival at the bridge, run off with sufficient rapidity, there not being water-way enough; the water, therefore, scoured nearly under the piers of the bridge, thereby seriously jeopardizing the safety of the entire structure. That the bridge did not give way is owing to the energy and skill of the Engineer in charge, who, on finding what was taking place, used every effort to counteract the scouring, and fortunately succeeded in his endeavours. It is, perhaps, better that we should have to wait a few months longer, than hereafter have to deplore the loss of life, and the complete stoppage of the line, owing to the collapse of the bridge at some future day; a result which, with a limited water escape, would not be at all an improbable occurrence. Of the other portions of the railway under construction, we learn that the line from Agra to Allyghur will be extended about the 1st November next, and thence to Delhi by the end of the ensuing year. There are very many obstacles, however, yet to overcome, the bridge over the Jumna, for instance, being about as difficult a job as that over the Kurrumnassa.—*Id.*

WE learn with astonishment, that the Newaub of Lucknow has been convicted of the mean act of Forgery by the Commissioner of Lucknow. He has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 40,000,—with the forfeiture of his title as Newaub, and every other rank, or honorary distinction, enjoyed by him—*Neilghrery Star, September* 17.

CHINA.

FROM Swatow we have to report another case of Piracy and murder.

The British barque *Isabella Hamilton* left Hongkong for Shanghai with a cargo of rice on the 11th inst. and on the 12th off Pedro Bianco while going along at the rate of 5 knots an hour, a large Chinese junk came alongside and five men from her boarded.

We hear that as soon as they boarded they appeared convinced of the fact of their having made a mistake and come on board the wrong ship, and seeing so many Europeans on deck they immediately beat a retreat to their junk. When leaving the Capt. attempted to fire a musket at them but it would not go off, he then affixed the bayonet and charged at them with it, but the bayonet fell off on deck, and one of the Chinese stabbed him with a three pronged spear, killing him on the spot. The carpenter was also wounded.

The junk having hauled off, without molestation none of the arms although loaded going of, they fired five shots at the barque which cut her rigging and did other damage.

The mate then took charge and determined to run for Amoy, *but neither he or the 2nd knew any thing about navigation* and on the 15th they were found off Tongsang by Capt. Wilson of the "*Horatio*" who observing their peculiar manœvres went on board, himself, we are informed and he was immediately asked "which was the road." "Where were they to steer." He went back to his own ship and sent his second officer on board, who having a N.E. wind ran her into Swatow where she arrived on the 18th.

Of course Capt. Wilson had laid a claim for salvage which will have to be settled in Hongkong.

The Capt. of the *I. Hamilton* had never been on the Coast before, and has left a wife and six children at home.

The ship's muskets which were loaded, would not go off of course.

The junk had left Hongkong in company but nothing wrong was suspected.

The pilot that took the *I. Hamilton* out of Hongkong had only left a short time before she was attacked having remained on board of her a very much longer time than usual and could probably identify the junk.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE "MARMION."

Captain Warsaw, of the American ship *Marmion*, which arived on Saturday from New York, reports that, when standing on the port tack for the coast of Brazil, close to Pernambuco, and about six miles off shore, about midnight, he put the ship about, and as she came head to wind he was alarmed by a strong smell of fire from forward. The Chief Officer then reported the ship on fire near the fore hatch. The Captain ordered the head pump to be manned went below himself with the 2nd officer and some men and put the flames out. The work, he says, was that of incendiaries among the crew, and had he not fortunately gone about at the exact time he did, the smell would have gone to leeward and the fire would not have been discovered probably till after it had gained such head that it could not have been subdued, though their lives would have been saved, as they were close to a friendly and well-known shore. He brought one man in irons on suspicion, and he (the cook) with two others have been placed in the hands of the police.—*China Overland Trade Report, Aug.* 29.

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THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO AND LEANDER"; "THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY; the Complement of the Line of the Indus: WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "The PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "NIRGIS," "THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "THE DOOMED HOUSE," &c.; two long "LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN ON AMATEUR ACTING"; the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, OR THE RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "THE POETRY AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant CHAPPLE; "THE BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "PEPTIC PRECEPTS FOR THE RAINS OF 'SIXTY-TWO"; LITERARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY FOR JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT; the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR OF INDIA FOR 1862-63"; &c. &c. &c. ☞ 156 pp. Rl. 8vo.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 20; SINGLE NOS. Rs. 2 each;—*Prepaid by Post in India.*

☞All the Back Nos. in print, and available either loose in sets, or neatly bound in Vols.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.

HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—

No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voix Celeste,*" Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition ....Rs. 950

No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone ....Rs. 900

No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe ....Rs. 1200

No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument 750

No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church............Rs. 800

No. 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ; the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone; it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produce a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists......Rs. 700

No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*"......Rs. 650

No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above...Rs. 650

No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument............Rs. 500

No. 10.—A "*Rodulph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 15 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind............Rs. 650

No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect............Rs. 650

No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUN with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus...Rs. 400

No. 13—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12...Rs. 280

No. 14.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 400

Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ......Rs. 1800

No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.........Rs. 280

☞ Can be packet in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.

No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Planoforte Action ....*each* Rs. 240

No. 21 and 22.—PICCOLO MODEL HARMONIUM. These two instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present............*each* Rs. 150

No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—(*four only of this pattern*)—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone............*each* Rs. 200

No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD; very choice Harmoniums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone.........*each* Rs. 200

No. 29 to 64.—NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, all with the full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and tune; they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120

NOTE.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London.

Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Sept. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, AND REAL FIGURES, &c. &c.

By Public Auction.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 20th October next, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a beautiful and classical assortment of Marble Vases, Figures, &c. &c., full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

TO LET.

An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Out-houses, &c., well accommodated for two Families, situated near the Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon. Apply to Pestonjee Eduljee Baxter, Medow Street, Fort.

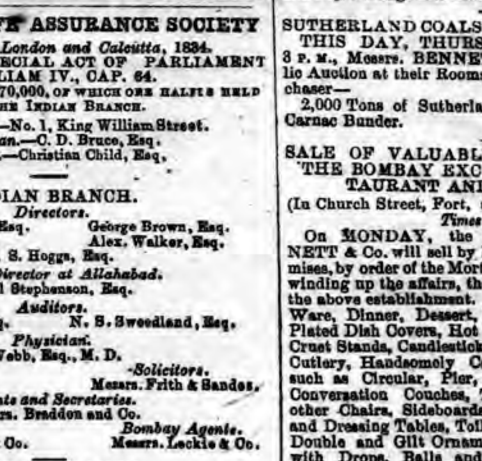
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs. Laurie, Bedford, and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamelled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 24th September 1862.



LEWIS, WEBB & Co's
WORCESTERSHIRE MALT VINEGAR
PICKLES
• CONTAIN NO COPPER.

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Macnee & Co.

LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

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Agents and Secretaries.
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Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee.
C. C. Mead, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	* Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	180	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by-way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of Perfumery of superior quality, by John Gosnell & Co. such as Lavender, Rosewater, Eau de Cologne, Essence of various descriptions, Perfumes, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Toilet and Tablet Soap, Bouquet, &c. &c. and 25 sets of Brass Harness Furnitures.

On account of the Underwriters,

30 casks and cases of Beads of different colours.

SALE OF THE STEAM SHIP "SCINDIAN."

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 6th October 1862, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's good Steam Ship *Scindian*, with her Hull, Masts, Yards, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the B. S. N. Co.'s Office, or to the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

3 Cases of Manilla Cheroots, Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Gold neck chains, do. Rings, sets of Horse Clothing.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome Chestnut Horse about 15 hands high, and any Carriage and Horses offering.

SUTHERLAND COALS FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the first purchaser—

2,000 Tons of Sutherland Coa's now lying at the Carnac Bunder.

SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c. OF THE BOMBAY EXCHANGE HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND DINING ROOMS.

(In Church Street, Fort, adjoining the premises of the *Times of India.*)

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee and in consequence of his winding up the affairs, the valuable Furniture, &c., of the above establishment. Comprising Rich Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Dish Covers, Hot Water and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Stands, Candlesticks, Sets of Spoons, and Forks, Cutlery, Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, Dining, and other Tables, Conversation Couches, Teapoys, Easy, Reclining and other Chairs, Sideboards, Screens, Camp, Washing, and Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Handsome Plated Double and Gilt Ornamental three light Chandeliers, with Drops, Balls and Chains, Double and Single Branched Wall Shades with Cut Shades, Pans and Drops. Large Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, Choice Engravings in Rosewood Frames. A Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, a first-rate full sized Thurston's Slate Billiard Table, with Balls, Cue's, Rests, Cue Stands, Marking Board's, &c., Billiard Chair, Rugs, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Camp Cots, Dispense Articles, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SHOP STOCK, BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

In re Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Durdass, an Insolvent.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 11 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Shop in Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account of the abovenamed Insolvent, the Shop Stock comprising

A large quantity of Beer in quarts and pints, Sherry, Port, Claret, Brandy, Champagne, all sorts of Oilman stores, American Time Pieces, and Shop furnitures, such as Glass doors, Cupboards, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c.

ENGLISH-BUILT MALVERN DOG CARTS FOR SALE.

Just landed.

Excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Carts with reversable seat for either 2, or 4, with Plated Lamps, imitation, Cane Pannels, Waterproof Aprons, and Lancewood Shafts, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees. Price moderate.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A New Slate Billiard Table complete, by Hopkins & Stevens (Thurston's Nephews.)

A new Walnutwood Case, 6¾ octave Pianoforte with Metallic Plates, made expressly for India, by Oetzman & Plumb, makers to H. M., Regent Street, London.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

ON MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold at their Rooms the usual auction sale of Piece Goods, &c., when will be sold,—

21 cases T. R. Sarries 40 and 45 inches by 2¼ and 2¼.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at Beelah Hall, Malabar Hill, the household furniture, &c., of R. W. AITKIN, Esq., Comprising a Blue and Gold Dinner Set for 12, White and Gold Breakfast Set for 12, a Handsome Dessert Set for 12, a Set of Glass Ware complete for 12, Decanters and Claret Jug, handsome Plated Curry Dishes, ditto Dish Covers (4), a Set of Silver Spoons and Forks, King's Pattern, a set of nearly new Mappins Cutlery, a handsome Brussel's Carpet, an Electro-plated Tea Service containing Tea and Coffee Pots, Milk Urn and Sugar Bowl, a Cruet Stand with 6 bottles, a Liquer Stand 4 bottles, a Pickle Stand, 2 Pairs, Bottle Stands, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, Beds, Presses, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A serviceable second hand Shigram.
A set double Plated Harness.
A set single Do.
A Saddle and Bridle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed by the owner to submit to Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises unless previously sold by private contract, all that piece or parcel of Ground commonly called or known by the name of Colbhat Oart, containing three wheels situate at the side of the public road called the Parell road near Calbadavy, in the Island of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Parell road aforesaid, on the West by the Oarts of Joganath Baboorow and Jugonath Ganput Josey, on or towards the North by the public passage called Colbhat street, and on or towards the South by the Oart of Dadjee Gungadhur Josey, and which said piece of Ground is registered under No. 461, in the books of the Collector of Revenue, and is more particularly shown and delineated in the plan thereof, and together with all the several Messuages or Dwelling-houses, Tenements, and Erections thereon, save and except those numbered respectively in the books of the Collector of Assessment 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 17, 20, 21, and 109. Subject nevertheless to such agreement as may have been made with the tenants of all the messuages or dwelling houses and buildings in the said Oart. For further particulars and condition of sale apply to,

Messrs. Crawford and Co., the Auctioneers.

N. B.—Deposit at 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Caduceus.

A Sociable with imitation cane body, lined with blue Morocco, and stuffed with curled horse hair, a very light and handsome Carriage, while compact in appearance affording ample room for four sitters inside.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake relieved with white, fitted with both Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

SCREW JACKS.

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Sherry	Rs. 18 per doz.
English-bottled Beer	" 4 "
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.	
Sound Porter in Pints	" 3½ "

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts	Rs. 12 per dozen.
In pints	" 7-8 "

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 25th Sept. 1862.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by KOWLJEE RUSTOMJEE, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS:—LONDON: [illegible], 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—Sept. 25, 1862.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

[THE following Telegram appeared in part in our paper of to-day, but owing to the lateness of the hour at which the original reached our office on one or two errors crept into it, and one or two important omissions. Other important Telegrams are subjoined :—

LONDON, *September* 10.

News from America to August 30.
Federals driven behind Rappahannock.
Terrible battle fought on 29th August ; victory claimed by both sides.
Desperate struggle still going on.
Important news expected next mail.
Archbishop of Canterbury dead.
Garibaldi is considered in danger from his wounds.
Cotton dull. Prices two pence lower.]

LONDON, 10*th September*.

Cotton flat. Penny below circular.
Dhollera 18d.
Sawginned 24d.
Manchester dull.

LONDON, 10*th September*.

Buy me any cotton at three-fourths the rates of last circular ; laid here free of all other charges, say 3,000 bales.

LONDON, 10*th September*.

Consols, 93⅝.
Fives, 104¼.
Specie, 300,000.
Indigo, again higher.
Sugar, steady.
Rice, cargo Bengal, rather higher.
Saltpetre, 9d. decline.
Linseed 1s. higher.
Rape firm.
Silk unimproved.
Corah advanced 3d.
Jute £8 higher. Still advancing.
Shellac quieter : Cutch maintained.
Coffee firm.
Pepper quiet.
Cocoanut oil dull.
Coir Yarn advance 20*s*.
Wool 1*d*. above May rates.
Tallow quiet.
Wheat steady.
Cotton declined 1½*d*..
Yarn 2*d*.
Shirtings 18*d*. advanced.

LIVERPOOL, 11*th September*.

Cotton declined four pence per pound.
Large arrivals—*Chickasaw*, and *North* both in to-day.

LIVERPOOL, 11*th September*.

Market very quiet.
American, no difference.
Surats 4d. down from highest points.

The following ships with cotton from Bombay passed St. Helena on the 15th July. Letters from London advise their being kept outside by head-winds, but expected in hourly :—

Chickasaw, Colonist, Rob Roy, Rock City, Nagasaki, Duke of Wellington, Brunelle, Lobelia, British Lion, Maha Ranee, Cleadon, Yaratilda, City of Agra.

The large arrivals from Bombay fully account for the temporary depression in the cotton market. These telegrams shows that there is no warrant for the *panic* announced by the *Times of India*.

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